The Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

Vol. I.—No. 115. SECOND EDITION. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1897. 4:00 O'CLOCK A. M. $6.00 a Year.

THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER

Sidney T. Blair Shot by a Desperado in Little Rock, Ark.

THERE IS NO MOTIVE KNOWN

HE SAT BEFORE BLAIR'S STABLE PLEASANTLY CONVERSING.

And Suddenly Fired Three Shots—Arrested About Twenty Minutes After the Murder, and Later Spirited Away to Texarkana.

The Arkansas Democrat of 17th.

One of the most cold-blooded and altogether fiendish murders ever committed in Arkansas occurred at 8:30 yesterday evening, when Deputy Sheriff Jesse Heard shot and killed S. T. Blair, the livery-stable man, absolutely without provocation, so far as the most thorough investigation indicates. The murderer, his hands still imbrued with the blood of his victim, was arrested a short time afterward and lodged injail. A coroner's jury was hastily summoned, witnesses examined and a verdict returned to the effect that the accused be held to await the action of the grand jury. A commitment without bail was issued by Coroner Young, and the erstwhile defender of public peace was himself behind the bars charged with one of the most heinous murders in the criminal annals of the State.

The news spread like wild fire, great crowds assembled about Justice Robinson's court, and the excitement became intense. There was among some of the more headstrong talk of taking the law into their own hands, but wisdom and discretion prevailed, and there was no overt demonstration on the part of the incensed people. The jail was strongly guarded, and late at night it was rumored that the accused was spirited away to the penitentiary in a closed carriage to circumvent any possible mob violence, but this proved to have been nly a rumor.

Coroner's Inquest.

The story of the dastardly deed was told sufficiently by the witnesses before the coroner's jury.

The first witness examined was Cornelius Graven, a colored hostler, who testified as follows: I work in Blair's stable. When the shooting occurred I was leaning in the window about ten feet from the men when the first shot was fired. I saw the man who did the shooting. When he came up there he had a grip in one hand an an overcoat on his arm. Mr. Blair and he sat and talked not over thirty minutes before the shooting. Mr. Blair gave him a check. I did not know the man. I did not hear what they said. Mr. Blair was smiling and laughing and clapping his hands together. The man got up from before he fired and stepped back-ward a step or two and pulled his gun and fired. Mr. Blair shouted, "murder; murder; Lord have mercy." The man got the gun out of his right hip pocket. The man was about as tall as Mr. Pinocchio, not so heavy. He had a mustache. The grip was swung on his shoulder by a strap.

The coroner and jury considered the evidence sufficient. A large number of witnesses were recognized to appear before the grand jury at 10 o'clock this morning, and then the court-room was cleared, Justice Robbins very appropriately having turned it over to Coroner Young to conduct the investigation. The jury deliberated for about fifteen minutes, and then returned the following verdict:

We, being in due form sworn, say that the said S. T. Blair, on May 16, 1897, came to his death at about 8:30 o'clock P. M., by gun shot wounds inflicted by the hands of one Jesse Heard with malice aforethought. It is the finding of the jury that he be held subject to the action of the grand jury.

This done, a commitment without bail was issued by Coroner Young and delivered over to the constables.

Story of the Arrest.

At 8:30 a telephone message was received at police headquarters from Blair's stable to the effect that Jesse Heard had shot Mr. Blair. Sergeant King, Officer Slocomb and Deputy Constables Nowlin and Jones at once hastened to the scene of the tragedy. They found the murdered man in the throes of the death agony, surrounded by his friends. The officers, having learned the direction in which Heard ran, started upon his trail. He had run to Third street down the alley to Second and then made his way to Massa's fruit stand on West Markham street, where he left his satchel. He then walked east on Markham to the Capital Hotel, sat down in a chair, put his feet up on one of the pillars with the most unconcerned and nonchalant air imaginable, and proceeded to smoke a cigar. In a few minutes he arose, walked across the street to the sidewalk in front of police headquarters as though courting arrest, or by his brazen effontery attempting to disarm any suspicion which might attach to him. It was in this position he was found by the officers who had been on his track. Sergeant King stepped up to him and said, "Jesse, I must arrest you."

Heard expressed a mild astonishment, but offered no resistance, only inquiring with an air of assumed innocence the nature of the charge. Sergeant King searched him, removed a 44 calibre pistol and a murderous dirk knife from his pockets, and the four officers then escorted him to jail, where he was forth with incarcerated. To Sheriff Cavanaugh and others he asserted his entire innocence of the crime and said that on his examining trial there whould be no difficulty in establishing his innocence.

Nature of the Wounds.

The body was removed to Cook's undertaking establishment and put in shape for interment. An investigation showed that there were four wounds, two shots having passed through the right wrist, and two having entered the chest, one above and to the left of the heart, the other about two inches to the right of the heart. It is supposed that his is the one which caused his death. The appearances indicated that he had thrown his arm up as a shield when the shots were fired, and and it seems that both shots which took effect must have passed through his wrist and took effect in the vital part of the body. Mr. Blair never arose from his chair after he was shot, and when his friends rushed upon the scene he sat limp, his life blood fast ebbing out. His garments were torn open to give him breath, but it was of no avail. He lived about eight minutes after the the shots were fired. He muttered several words with his expiring breath, telling one of his friends that he had been shot by Jesse Heard. This morning the body was removed to the home of J. G. Botsford, father-in-law of the deceased, at 701 East Markham street, from which place the funeral will be held sometime to-morrow.

Mr. S. T. Blair.

The victim of this atrocious crime was an honest, inoffensive citizen, who was esteemed and respected by all with whom he had leaings, in business or social relations. Over ten years ago he came here from High Point, N. C. Three years ago he was marrie to Miss Charlotte Botsford, the charming daughter of Col. J. G. Botsford, one of Little Rock's best citizens. He leaves one child, a sweet little girl two years of age. The bereaved wife is grief-stricken at the terrible affair, and for a time last night her life was despaired of. Blair was manager of the Deming House for a time when he first came here, and afterwards embarked in the livery stable business, which he built up to thriving extent from a small beginning. He was a member of Magnolia Camp, No. 54, Woodmen of the World, and of Little Rock Lodge B. P. O. of E. From the Woodmen of the World the widow will receive $2,000.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at 10 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian church, under the auspices of the Elks. The services conducted by Rev. S. G. Miller.

Heard's Career.

Jesse Heard was known as a desperate man, cold- calculating and fearless of consequences. He came here from Senatobia, Miss., where he had killed a man. He was acquitted of this crime after a bitter struggle in the courts and the expenditure of thousands of dollars. In the fall of 1888, when deputy constable, under E. W. Kinkead, he killed Will Thomas, colored, at Seventeenth and High streets. He had a warrant for the arrest of Thomas, and the latter, upon offering a slight resistance, was shot down. Kinkead's bondsmen compromised the case with Thomas' family for several hundred dollars, and the criminal prosecution ended in Heard's acquittal. In September, 1889, he was appointed deputy sheriff under Anderson Mills during the first year of that official's administration. He has been in the office continuously since that time, with the exception of a brief time in 1896, when Sheriff Booker discharged him for exceeding his official prerogatives in a certain case. He was afterwards reinstated.

[S. T. Blair was a brother of Mr. I. C. Blair, of this city.]

BANKING NEWS.

An Indiana Banking House Goes Under—Bank Teller Suicides.

Special to The Tribune.

Indianapolis, May 22.—The National State Bank of Logansport was closed by Bank Examiner Caldwell, who has been investigating its condition since yesterday. The Bank Examiner reports that the closing was made necessary because much of the surplus and other money had been loaned on worthless securities. He expects, however, that the deposits, amounting to about $300,000, will be paid almost in full. The capital stock is $200,000, of which $56,000 is held by the President, J. F. Johnston. The surplus and undivided profits amount to about $100,000.

The stockholders are wealthy and are liable to the creditors of the bank for twice the amount of stock. President Johnston has been regarded as one of the most prosperous men in the city. He and his wife are prostrated. The bank had no Indianapolis correspondent, but made its clearances through the Commercial National of Chicago and the American Exchange National of New York, which lose nothing.

Washington, May 20. The Comptroller of the Currency received a telegram this evening from the Bank Examiner for Indiana saying he had closed the State National Bank of Logansport after making an investigation into its condition. Excessive loans to its President and bad management are given as the grounds for the examiner's action. The bank had a capital of $200,000.

St. Louis, May 22.—George A. Taylor for thirteen years a bank teller in this city, was found dead at the Hotel Normandie, in the fashionable West-End district. An empty bottle on his dresser, labeled "hydrocyanic acid," and a number of letters showed that he had committed suicide. His arms were folded across his breast, and underneath his hands was a small silver picture frame containing a photograph of a woman. Her identity is unknown. Folded directly under the photograph was a note. There was no address nor signature, and the writing was that of a woman. It was without date. It read:

"Sweetheart: Do you want to see your nigger this evening? If so, write me when and where. Yours in love."

Following this, however, on the same note was this brief in the handwriting of Taylor:

"May 19, 1897.—Yes, I want to see you tonight. Meet me when I pass beyond this life. I have never been myself since you died. Lovingly yours."

Taylor's wife and child left him over a year ago and now live at Eldora, Ia.

Boston, May 22.—The stockholders of the Hancock National Bank voted to go into liquidation. The affairs of the institution will be settled up by the Mercantile Trust Company as agent. This action has been expected for some time, as the bank has not been very profitable.

A FIGHT WITH BANDITS

A MILLIONAIRE BADLY USED UP BY DESPERADOES.

He and His Partner Held Up and Robbed of a Large Amount.

Special to The Tribune.

St. Louis, May 22.—Mr. Edward Callahan, owner of the Barranca silver mine, yielding 100 tons of $20 ore per day, and a millionaire, is at the Terminal Hotel. He is en route to New York, where he expects to have the best treatment for injuries he received in a fight with bandits. It was widely reported at the time that he had been killed.

On April 29 Mr. Callahan and his partner, James E. Kaline, were held up near Ameca, Mexico, by Mexican bandits while on their way to their mine with the weekly pay-roll. After receiving twelve knife wounds Mr. Callahan fell across the wagon seat, weak from the loss of blood. Lying there helpless, he witnessed a terrible sight.

"The team had travelled perhaps 100 yards after we were attacked," said Mr. Callahan, "and about twenty feet bacy, lying in the middle of the road, I saw Jim. He was on his face, but I could see he was not dead, although the blood was pouring from a wound in his back and dyeing the dust about him. As I lay there, helpless, I saw his hand steal back to his gun, and a sudden hope sprang up within me. But the Mexicans, too, had seen the move, and it cost poor Jim his life.

"With a yell one of the fellows sprang on him and wrenched his gun from his belt. I had raised my head to see, and pointing the six-shooter, he fired every chamber at me, but without effect, although I dropped down again. Then raising his dirk, which was at least eighteen inches long, he plunged it into poor Jim's body repeatedly, nearly every blow, as examination afterward showed, going through him. Then he raised his dirk once more, and shouting to his companions the bull-fighter's 'fini' plunged the dirk into the body between the shoulders with all his might. Then they came toward me.

"I thought they were going to finish me the same way, and I sprang up as they approached. One of them shot at me, but did not hit me, and three sjrang on the wagon. I seized one and threw him off bodily, then jumped myself. I backed up against the edge of the road and faced them, and they did not come nearer, but contented themselves with throwing stones at me. One struck me on the head, while another broke my nose. I fell, and the last I remember was one of them saying: "Let's finish him.'

"The others replied that I would not live anyway, and, jumping into the wagon, they drove off, taking the silver with them.

"When I recovered consciousness I was at the house of Dr. Selosia. He bandaged me up and sent me to Guadalajara. There I was again doctored, and last week was out of bed. Now I'm going to New York to get fixed up as well as the best surgical aid can do it."

Mr. Callahan left Philadelphia eight years ago and went to Mexico. He prospected for a while and met Kaline, who had formerly lived in Ottawa, Ia. They found a partnership, and in 1893 struck the lode which made them rich ten miles from Ameca, State of Jalisco.

CLAIMS TO INDIAN LANDS.

Judge Cochran Says If They are Valid, the Cherokees Will Have Little Left.

Tahlequah, I. T., May 22.—At today's session of the public hearing by the Dawes and Cherokee commissions to all who are interested in Indian land allotments, the religious denominations asked protection for their property rights. On this subject Judge Kosse Cochran, of the Cherokee supreme court, said:

"Taking into consideration the claims of the various claimants, the railroad people, the Delawares, the townsiters the churches, and the mineral and farm leases, besides claims of the Shawnees and treedmen, it would seem that the Unitd States government has made a great mistake in sending the Dawes commission to treat with the Cherokees for if the claims amount to anything and are valid the Cherokees will have very little left to treat about."

Blew Up a Store.

Altoona, Pa., May 22.—Just before dawn this morning the inhabitants of the little mining town of Baker, seven miles north of this city, were aroused by a terrific explosion. The company store was blown to bits by a charge of dynamite. During the night some person broke into the magazine of the mining company and stole a large quantity of dynamite. It was placed under the store and a long fuse attached, the charge being fired from a woods near by.

Michael Hanley, the storekeeper, was sleeping in the rear of the building of the storezismfwyp etaoishrdluuou when the explosion occurred. The walls of the store fell all around him and the goods were scattered for blocks, but he escaped injury. The people first on the scene was him chawling out of the debris, frightened but with not a scratch.

The wrecked building was a two-story frame structure. The general offices of the mining company were on the second floor. The store occupied the first floor. The deed is supposed to be the work of miners who are dissatisfied with the company store system.

Off On an Adventure.

Kahoka, Mo., May 22.—H. M. Hiller and A. C. Harrison, Jr., both of Philadelphia, left for San Francisco last night. From that vity they will sail on May 25th for Yokohama, where they will remain until August, when they will be joined by Dr. Furness, also of Philadelphia.

At Yokohama the party will embark for Borneo to spend two years ago Mr. Hiller and Dr. Furnes were sent by the University of Pennsylvania to make an exploration of the Philipine Islands and other South Sea countries. They returned a few months ago. The party will make this trip at their own expense.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

ALONZO WILLIAMS SHOOTS HIS BROTHER SAMUEL IN A PUBLIC STREET.

A Tragedy in Buffalo Caused by Jealousy Over a Woman—The Murderer Now in Jail—Much Excitement.

Buffalo, May 22.—On Elliott street, near Eagle, in plain view of dozens of people, Alonzo Williams shot and killed his brother Samuel at 11 o'clock this morning. Jealousy over a woman was the cause of the quarrel which ended in the tragedy. For twelve years a woman had lived with Samuel Williams as his common-law wife. Tired of his abuse, she quit him yesterday and went to live with his brother Alonzo. During the years the woman lived with Sam she cleaned saloons and stores to support him. Alonzo boarded with them in poorly furnished rooms on Main street. He was the younger by a dozen years, and when he began to pay attention to the woman she readily gave up Samuel and went to Niagara Falls yesterday with Alonzo, where she claims they were married. They took rooms at 154 Elliott street.

This morning Sam called at the house and asked for his brother, saying that his wife was upstairs and he wanted to see her. Mrs. Gardner, the landlady, went upstairs to the room and ordered the couple off the premises. She saw that trouble was coming. Alonzo went out, leavng the woman in the house. The brothers met in the street and a quarrel started at once. Alonzo struck Sam with his left hand and at the same moment pulled a revolver from his pocket and fired one shot. Sam staggered about thirty feet down the street, grabbed a tree, and fell to the pavement. An ambulance picked him up, but he died on the way to the hospital.

Alonzo put his revolver in his pocket after the shooting and walked to a saloon on the corner. He stepped up to the bar, called for a glass of beer, and drank it as if nothing had happened. The saloon keeper heard the shooting, and kept the murderer in conversation until a policeman arrived. When Capt. Whitsomb stepped up to arrest him, Williams remarked:

"I shot Sam, but did not hurt him very much, I guess."

Alice Williams, who caused the shooting, was also arrested. She admits that she lived with Sam as his common-law wife, but says she was charmed by Alonzo, and when he proposed a week ago she accepted readily.

The trouble between the brothers began last New Year's night, and their quarrels have been frequent since that time. Many times they have used their fists on each other, and last Friday night Sam chased Alonzo out of the house with a butcher knife. Alonzo did not go to the rooms after that, as Sam had threatened to take his life at sight. The woman decided after the fight to sell the furniture and go away with Sam. Yesterday the man who bought the goods carried them away and Sam slept on the floor last night.

Cruiser for Greece's Royalty.

Special to The Tribune.

Vienna, May 22.—The Austrian cruiser, Kron Prinzessin Stefanie, has been ordered from Salonica to Phalerum, near Piraeus, of the port of Athens. She will remain at the disposal of the Greek royal family.

Killed by a Fire Engine.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—Joseph Betano, a laborer of 216 East Fifty-ninth street, while crossing Harlem Bridge on a trolley car on his way home after his day's work last night heard the clangor of fire engines approaching on their way to a fire in Morrisania. He jumped off and ran around the rear of the car to catch a view of the engines.

He ran directly in front of Fire Engine 36. Before the driver, John Robinson, could pull them up the horses had knocked Betano down. Both wheesl of the engine passed over his head, killing him instantly. His body was taken to the East 126th street police station, and later on Robinson was arrested by Policeman Donlin.

Is Debce an A. P. A. Man.

Special to The Tribune.

Louisville, Ky., May 22.—It was reported to-day that United States Senator Deboe is a member of the A. P. A. He joined the order, it is said, shortly before his election as Senator, being initiated privately by C. E. Sapp, State President of the order. He has recommended Sapp for Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, to the disgust of old line Republicans, among whom is Congressman Walter Evans, who is trying to get another man appointed. The fact that Deboe was initiated into the order was kept secret, and its announcement has made a sensation.

He Wants a Divorce.

Columbus, Ohio, May 22.—Peter Hayden, son of William B. Hayden, the New York millionaire, began action for a divorce from his wife, Mary A. Hayden, alleging neglect of duty and indefinitely, and making Raymond E. Jones correspondent. Mrs. Hayden is now in New York city. The petition says that she admitted her infatuation for Jones. Mrs. Hayden told friends her husband had been unkind to her. They were married on March 12,1891, and have one chold.

Mrs. Hayden's maiden name was Ayers. She has been a leader in society.

Killed by Cowboys.

Special to The Tribune.

Perry, Oklahoma, May 22.—Freeland Marshal, Judge of the Creek District Court, Dugan Berryhill, Captain of the Creek Light Horse, and one of his deputies, all Creek Indian officers, were shot and killed near here this evening. The names of the men who did the shooting are not known yet, but the crime was committed by Texas cowboys. The Creek officers were attempting to capture fences occupied illegally by non-resident cattle men. Judge Marshal was shot five times.

FROM WALL STREET.

The Financial Teeter Board Now Up And Now Down.

PHASE OF THE EASTERN SITUATION.

THE MEAN QUESTION NOW IS—WHAT AFTER THE WAR?

Cuban Question a Disturbing Factor in American Finances, And the Effect Will be to Still Further Complicate the Situation.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—Wall street still maintains a strong front, though at times oscillating between opposite influences. During the first half of the week there was a sharp recovery of tone and a pretty general advance in prices, which was simply an expression of the underlying strength rather than the effect of any special causes. Later a combination of influences caused some selling of certain stocks, with which the market at large sympathized to the extent of stopping the advance and producing some declines. Among these factors the prominent ones were a fresh drop in the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which has become a very sensitive point in the market; the impending official inquiry into the methods of the coal companies; the defeat of the Chicago Gas Consolidation bill in the Illinois Legislature; and the wild harangues in the Senate in favor of the recognition of Cuban belligerency. In these influences the "bears" found material enough for effective selling.

On the other hand, though London has been suspended for seventeen days and time thereby gained for the blood of both belligerents to cool down, the chances hardly admit of a doubt that the armistice will end in an early peace. A point has been reached at which it is to the interest of the Turks to stop injuring the Greeks, for in so far as they weaken Greece they impair the chances of collecting what money indemnity they may procure. As a business operation, it is to the interest of Turkey to deprive Greece of no resource that is needed to enable her to settle her indemnity debt. The Sultan has shown a disposition to abate his first demands. He certainly will not be permitted to annex Thessaly though he may possibly be allowed to retain suzerainty over Crete; and it is not unlikely that he may consent to some considerable reduction of the indemnity. He is not unaware what kind of a dose of internal reform the Powers are preparing to enforce upon him when this fracas is settled, and he may be prudent enough to put himself on good terms with his political masters in anticipation of that very disagreeable and perhaps very threatening overhauling of his brutal methods of governing. In brief, the real dangers connected with the war may be safely viewed as having passed their acute stage; and the main question now is, what after the war?

To my view, that is a problem full of hopeful suggestion. Assuming that the Concert of the six Powers conducts this very sensitive and highly dangerous incident in the Eastern question to a safe settlement, it will then have afforded a demonstration of its cohesion and its power over international eruptions; and that will not only justify its course in the present crisis, but demonstrate its value as a possible future agency for the preservation of European peace. Its success will prove the possibility of what has been regarded as an impossibility—the harmonious co-operation of the leading powers for the settlement of critical international disputes, even concerning matters upon which their interests differ or are actually conflicting. This is largely a new function in diplomacy; and what has been accomplished in the case of this war shows how valuable a concert of this nature may become for the future maintenance of amicable international relations. In this sense the concert of powers has introduced an important element favorable to the creation of permanent political confidence. More than this, it is a great gain for quieting the disturbed state of European politics, that the six States directly interested in the long-dreaded Eastern question should have thus been able to freely discuss its involvements and agree upon a common policy to prevent its being made an occasion of common quarrel. So far as known nothing has appeared in the discussions of the concert to indicate that any one of the governments has any present selfish designs relating to Turkish territory. After twenty years, each spring of which has brought apprehension of the outbreak of war on this very question, it is of inestimable value to have this assurance that not one of the powers hints at any such policy. This general hand-showing cannot but contribute to a great recovery of confidence among the great foreign employers of capital; and it seems safe to expect that a real revival of enterprise will be one of the ultimate results of the work of the powers.

Here business is kept more or less unsettled by the persistent agitation in the Senate of the recognition of the independence of the Cubans. It is to the last degree unfortunate that the very branch of Congress designed to hold in check wild popular vagaries and dangerous outbursts of popular passion should itself become the chief source of such disturbances of public confidence; and yet today we witness in that body little else than such perversions of its pacific functions. The attempt made by the Senate to force the government to intervene in Cuba it little short of wicked. Its effect can only be to still further unsettle confidence by raising an issue involving the very delicate question of the respective rights of the President and the Senate, and for no better purpose than to revel in a wild revolt against safe and conservative methods of government. The bad effect of this legislation is not so much in any expectation that the President will permit himself to be forced into any abdication of his executive rights, as that the highest house of legislation should have become so utterly untrustworthy and dangerous.

The foreign exchanges show an easier tone. The extraordinary demand for bills, connected with the large importations in anticipation of the increase of tariff duties, has very much abated and seems to have passed its climax, and at the same time there is an increase in the supply of export bills. Shipments of gold, at present estimated at $1,200,000 to $1,500,000, have been arranged for, destined for Germany and thence for Russia. It looks, however, as if the outflow has passed its climax and may soon cease. HENRY CLEWS.

Negro Smith Falls at Anapolis.

Annapolis, Md., May 22.—Thirty-six candidates were successful in the Naval Academy examinations. Smith, the colored candidate, who failed, will have as alternate George Schraeder, of Chicago.

Connecticut's Inheritance Tax.

Hartford, Conn., May 22.—The State Senate this morning by a vote of 13 to 9 passed the succession tax bill imposing a tax on all estates over $10,000 left by will or the inheritance laws of one-half of one per cent. if passing to lineal heirs, and 3 per cent. if passing to collateral heirs, strangers to the blood, or to corporations, associations, or societies.

Naval Cadets Under Arrest.

Annapolis, Md., May 22.—The arrest of two naval cadets who have just returned for final examination has caused a stir at the Naval Academy. They will be tried on Friday on the charge of assault with intent to kill an Annapolis policeman who had attempted to arrest them. The policeman was beaten severely. The middies had been on a lark.

The Valcan's Popcoatepetl.

Special to The Tribune.

Mexico City, May 22.—The volcano Popocatepetl has been bonded to an American syndicate, the object being to exploit its sulphur, bring ice and wood to this city, and carry tourists up to the crater.

Star for Jeff Davis, People Honor the Hero.

Montgomery, Ala., May 22.—The spot on the balcony of the State Capitol on which Jefferson Davis stood when inaugurated thirty-six years ago as President of the Confederacy of Southern States was marked this afternoon by the Society of Daughters of the Confederacy, who placed a 12-inch silver star there. A procession consisting of a large body of veterans, the State military, State executive officers, the city officers, and officers of the society marched to the Capitol at 6 o'clock to the music of bands. Gen. J. W. Sanford of Montgomery, an intimate friend of Mr. Davis, and who stood near him at his inauguration, presided, and showed the spot on which Mr. Davis stood. Gen. Sanford said the Southern people had nothing to apologize for in their action and paid a tribute to Mr. Davis, and said: "If we were rebels, then to rebel is right. If Jefferson Davis was a traitor, then treason is the higher virtue."

Miss Mattie Henry Tompkins, of Montgomery, delivered the star to Governor Johnson, who received it for the State in a speech extolling Mr. Davis and the Confederate cause. When the star was set it was covered with piles of roses.

Loses a $1,000 Diamond.

Long Branch, N. J., May 22.—Fred Gebhard, the well-known turfman, who lives at Oceanport, spent several hours this afternoon searching for a diamond pin lost while he was horseback riding near Elberon. The diamond was valued at $1,000 and is still missing.

Strikers Observe Jewish Sabbath.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—It was a quiet day among the striking tailors on account of today being Jewish Sabbath, and the rooms which on other days are used by various branches of the strikers, this morning resounded with religious murmurings. By general consent it was arranged to do little today in the direction of spreading the strike or effecting a settlement. The leaders are more confident today and the strikers see much better wages and conditions than at the beginning.

Instantly Killed by a Train.

Special to The Tribune.

Carlstadt, N. J., May 22.—Mrs. Phillip Haberman, aged 50 years, of Woodridge, was struck and instantly killed this morning by the Hillsdale express at Carlstadt depot. She was walking on the track and did not see the train.

Arrested on a Serious Charge.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—Edward Lincoln, a sergeant in the Salvation Army, was arrested this morning and held under a five thousand dollar bond for trial on the charge of using hypnotic influence over Ida Adams, aged fifteen years.

Father Kneipp is not Dead.

Special to The Tribune.

Woerisheff-Boravia, May 22.—There is no truth in the report published by the London papers today saying that Father Kneipp, known throughout the world for his water cure, was dead. He was still alive this morning and reported as somewhat better.

Arrested for Smuggling Diamonds.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—E. J. Langhorne and Richard Scruggs, of St. Louis, who went to London to sell a patent on a calculating machine and on which they received over a million dollars, arrived this morning on the American Line steamship St. Paul. They were immediately arrested for smuggling several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry, which were tied around their bodies. Both men admitted the charge. They will be held.

TO FORCE THOUGHT.

Elmer Gates Has a Method to Stimulate Intellectual Effort.

If a series of experiments lately begun continue to give results thus far indicated, students and thinkers of all grades may before long be enabled to double their capacities for brain work by applying an odd electric apparatus devised by a well known Washington scientist to a study, office or any room in which special mental effort may be required. I have just paid a visit to one of the strongest workshops ever constructed for scientific research. It is an adjunct to the Laboratory of Psychology and Psychurgy erected in the environs of this city a year ago as an institution for the experimental study of the mind and its allied phenomena.

Professor Gates has permitted me to make the first announcement of his new experiments.

"For several years," he said, "I have been studying the forces which interact between individual and social groups, causing each individual to form a unit in a larger cosmical 'mentative' process. The first of such forces which I have studied as interactive between individual and individual are the electrostatic waves in ether and the consequent changing of the air in which we live with a lower or higher electric potential.

"My first step in this direction was the discovery of the fact that the same amount of mentative effort produces less fatigue in a uniform electrostatic environment than in an environment where the electric potential is constantly changing. It is well known that the potential of the air in any locality is in a state of constant change from high to low, frequently ranging from a low negative to a high positive in a few minutes or hours. With every such change I have found that the system has to regulatively adapt its functioning processes anew, and these frequent adaptations require energy.

"In a uniform electric environment this energy is conserved, and more mental work can be done.

"Thus, when I select a series of several hundred images of ideas of a certain kind, arrange them in a certain order, and pass them through my mind in such a way that I distinctly reimagine and reideate them in a certain order, doing this over and over again until my mind becomes fatigued, I find that I can go through a given series of images or ideas a greater number of times when in a uniform potential than in one frequently changing, that I can go through such a series oftener without fatigue in a high potential than in a low one, and in a uniform and high potential I can go through such a series more quickly and vividly.

"But I have been able to make a still more interesting study of the action of electric waves upon mental activity by observing how electric potentials affect psychologic measurements of the reaction time. The reaction time is the interval of time which elapsed between an impression of the senses and some muscular or other action. Thus, if a sudden sound be made, the eyes are apt to involuntarily close. The interval between the sound and the first movement of the eyelids is the reaction time. When I cause an electric mechanism to touch the left hand of a person and tell the person to press an electric button the instant he feels that to touch, and by means of a chronograph measure the interval elapsing between the touch and the pressure I get what is called the reaction time to touch.

"Now, I have discovered that this reaction time is longer when the pupil sits in a room with a low potential when the air is charged to a high potential. The effect is most noticeable after pupil has been in such a potential constantly for a number of hours or days, but under favorable conditions it can be defected after being in such an atmosphere three or four hours. One person had a reaction time in a low potential of 21 seconds, and in a high potential of 11 seconds.

"In like manner the senses become more acute when the person has been subjected for some time to the influence of high electric potentials. When two red disks are exposed to the view in a low potential and one disk is made redder than the other, but there not being enough difference to enable the pupil to detect that it is redder, then, if the air be charged to a high potential, after a sufficient time elapses the person will detect the difference, showing that the discrimination becomes more acute. I find, in short, that low potentials retard mentative processes, and that high potentials render them more distinct and quicker.

"I moved through a fixed distance an ounce weight on a dynamometer, keeping time with a metronome, until my finger refused through fatigue to move again. I did this in a low and frequently varying potential, and the greatest number of times the finger was moved in any of the twenty trials was 2,300 times; but in a high and uniform potential, in twenty other trials, the lowest number of movements was 3,420 times. I find the same is true of imaging, ideating and other processes of the mind.

"In the light of these results it becomes evident that we do not live as much alone as we though; our mentation is directly influenced electrostatically by all living things, and especially by all living things in our environment directly as the square of the distance. I am studying these phenomena, and shall arrange better facilities as I go along, and I hope to determine as accurately as possible the laws according to which electric conditions of the air and electric waves affect each one of the mental processes."

Nomenclature of the Wheel.

In France the woman cyclist is called a "bicyclienne." In far-away New Zealand the awful word "cyclodonna" has been coined as a substitute for wheelwoman. In many towns in the West of the United States the fair rider is called a "bloomer" without regard to her costume. The word "scorcher," as indicating a speedy cyclist, is fairly engrafted upon the language. In Chicago, however, the "scorcher" is called a "scoot."

The technicalities of the machine have led to attempts upon the part of young men to coin expressions. "Your tire is punctured" indicates that the story you are telling lacks the element of truth. A young couple sharing a mutual fondness are "riding tandem." A man leading a fast life is "geared too high." An old fogy is referred to as a "high wheel." A chaperon is known as a "pacemaker." A cheap bicycle is called a "gaspipe" machine.

Three Hundred Million Tons of Coal.

Special to The Tribune.

Washington, May 22.—The discovery of an extensive coal field has been reported to the State Department by the United States Consul at Carthagena, Columbia. The coal is semi anthracite. The field contains about three hundred million tons and comprises fifteen thousand acres.

When the Duke of Connaught's term as Commander at Aldershot expires he will be made Quartermaster-General. His next step toward the Command-in-Chief will probably be the Adjutant Generalship.

THE CITY OF OAKS

The Tribune's Directory of Matters of Interest About Raleigh.

The beautiful "City of Oaks," capital of the Commonwealth of North Carolina, was laid out from a piece of land purchased from Colonel Joel Lane, by commissioners appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, on the 4th day of April, 1792. It is situated upon the rise that begins to mark the lower from the upper portion of the State, upon easy undulations, only three hundred feet above the sea, surrounded by lands in high state of cultivation, with a most equable climate, and withal presents as many attractions for all that constitutes a desirable home as any city upon the Atlantic slope.

While dacking in some of the advantages alike of the sea-coast and the mountain, it possesses many not common to either. No disease has ever appeared here in its most virulent form, and its rate of mortality is far below the average. Together with Aiken, S. C., Raleigh was recommended by a commission of army surgeons as a proper and suitable point for the establishment of a Government sanitarium.

The population of Raleigh has always been one of remarkable culture, chivalrous but conservative and law-abiding; and though the centre of all political excitement, and enjoying the utmost freedom of discussion and expression of opinion, it is its proud boast that it has never had a riot. "A beautiful and appropriate monument erected by the new to one of the most illustrious political martyrs of the old world, and by North Carolina to the author of the first attempt at colonization within her borders," Raleigh has always maintained an enviable reputation as the home of brave action and refined culture.

From a village of some four or five thousand in 1865, Raleigh has steadily grown into a respectable city of about eighteen thousand, including the population upon its outskirts not strictly within its sharply-defined limits. Its city government is of the best order, strictly but mildly enforced; it has an efficient system of street railway; a thorough and satisfactory water supply; a well equipped fire department; is beautifully lighted by electricity; has its main thoroughfares paved; has a well-conducted telephone system; is adorned with a number of magnificent public buildings and private residences; its population is employed by many and varied industries; has churches of all the leading denominations; its public and private school facilities are most excellent; its debt is small, and its credit is high. In a word, we have a city of which we speak with pride and to which we cordially invite the industrious and honest home-seeker.

Raleigh Police Census, 1896.

In the census taken by this department, the enumerators received and conscientiously followed instructions, putting the name of no one on their books who lived outside the corporate limits. This showed a population of 13,081. When we recall the fact that the corporate limits have not been extended since 1856, that a large number of our citizens who are essentially of the city, have built up homes just outside, that the increase by reason of establishment of factories and manufacturing plants is all on the outside, amounting in round numbers to not less than 4,500, we can reasonably claim a population incident to and being a part of our city of not less than 17,500 showing a gratifying increase since the census taken in 1890.

Street Directory.

The State Capitol is the meeting-point for the streets which divide the city on the Norh, South, East and West. Fayetteville and Halifax streets separate the city East and West, Fayetteville street running South and Halifax street running North. The other streets running North and South are in the following order:

East Side.	West Side.
Wilmington,	Salisbury,
Blount,	McDowell and Manly,
Person,	Dawson,
Bloodworth,	Harrington,
East,	West,
Swain and Haywood,	Saunders.

Newbern avenue and Hillsboro street separate the city North and South. From the Capitol, Newbern avenue runs East and Hillsboro street runs West. The other streets running East and West are as follows:

North Side.	South Side.
Edenton,	Morgan,
Jones,	Hargett,
Lane,	Martin,
North and Oakwood avenue,	Davie,
Johnson and Polk,	Cabarrus,
Peace,	Lenoir,
Firwood avenue,	South,
	Smithfield and Cannon.

The buildings are numbered on the Philadelphia plan, 100 to a block, beginning at the State Capitol.

North Carolina Facts and Statistics.

Number of counties, 96.
State area, 52,286 square miles.
Extreme length is 503¼ miles.
Extreme breadth is 187½ miles.
Number of electoral votes, 11.
Length of coast line is 314 miles.
Land surface, 48,666 square miles.
Water surface, 3,620 square miles.
Area Dismal Swamps, 150,000 acres.
Number of miles of railroad, 3,579.
Indian population (census 1890) 1,571.
Inland steamboat navigation, 900 miles.
Total population (cesus 1890), 1,617,947.
Average mean annual rainfall, 52 inches.
White population (census 1890), 1,049,191.
Colored population (census 1890), 567,170.
Total water-power, 3,500.00 horse-power.
Western boundary—longitude 81 degrees, 42 minutes, 20 seconds.
Average winter temperature, 43 degrees Fahrenheit.
The highest point is Mitchell Peak, 6,888 feet.
Average area of counties is 507 square miles.
Number of varieties of mineral discovered, 180.
Average summer temperature, 75 degrees Fahrenheit.
Average elevation of State above sea level is 640 feet.
Average mean annual temperature, 59 degrees Fahrenheit.
Area of largest county (Brunswick) is 950 square miles.
Number of towns with a population of over 2,000, 23.
Area of smallest county (New Hanover) is 80 square miles.
Highest towns—Boone, 3,250 feet; Highlands, 4,000 feet.
Legal rate of interest, 6 per cent; usury forfeits interest.
Deaths by consumption, 1.05 per 1,000 of State population.
Limit to State and county taxes, 66 2-3 cents. Limit to poll-tax, $2.
Highest point of Smoky mountain range is Clingman's Dome, 6,660 feet.
Mean annual temperature at Raleigh, 76 degrees; Florence, Italy, 75 degrees.
Meau annual temperature at Raleigh, 60 degrees; Florence, Italy, 59 degrees.
State, congressional and presidential elections, Tuesday after first Monday in November.
Mean annual winter temperature of Raleigh, 44 degrees; Florence, Italy, 44 degrees.
The highest point of Blue Ridge mountain in the State is Grandfather Mountain, 5,897 feet.
The average date of first killing frost is October 10, and the last killing frost in spring is in April.
The largest drainage area of the State is that of the Cape Fear river, aggregating over 8,000 square miles.
Asheville is 2,250 feet above sea level. Mean annual temperature, 54.20 degrees—summer, 71.70 degrees; winter, 38.02 degrees.
Mean annual rainfall at Raleigh, 48 inches; Florence, Italy, 27 inches. Altitude above sea level of Raleigh, 365 feet.
Position of Raleigh—State capitol—is latitude 35 degrees, 47 minutes; longitude, 78 degrees, 38 minutes, 5 seconds.
The death penalty is only inflicted for murder, arson, burglary and rape. The General Assembly has power to abolish it in all cases if deemed advisable.
Married women retain all their real and personal property, exempt from the debts of their husbands. Liens of mechanics and laborers for their work, are required.
Legislature, biennial in odd-numbered years, meeting Wednesday after the first Monday in January. Limit of session, 60 days. Terms of Senators and Representatives, two years each. Pay, $4.00 per day.
Homesteads are allowed to the amount of $1,000 value and personal property to the amount of $500. The homestead is not only exempt during the life of owner, but after death during the minority of any of his children and also during the widowhood of his wife.

Raleigh Water Supply.

The Raleigh water works was constructed by the National Water Works Construction company, of Dayton, Ohio, in 1887, Mr. M. M. Moore, C. E., engineer in charge. The supply is taken from Walnut creek, two miles from the city. Water is pumped through the filters into the reservoir; from reservoir pumped to tower, on West Morgan street, holding 101,516 gallons.

There are 125 public fire-hydrants and twenty-five private fire hydrants, making 150, which gives ample fire protection.

Number and Location of Fire Alarm Boxes.

12—S. W. corner Polk and East streets.
13—S. E. corner Johnson and Halifax streets.
14—S. W. corner of North and Person streets.
15—N. W. corner Edenton and East streets.
16—N. W. corner Polk and Blount streets.
21—N. E. corner Morgan and Blount streets.
23—N. W. corner Wilmington and Martin streets.
24—N. E. corner Davie and Bloodworth streets.
25—S. W. corner Wilmington and South streets.
26—N. E. corner Hargett and Swain streets.
27—S. W. corner Blount and Cabarrus streets.
212—N. E. corner Fayetteville and Hargett streets.
214—N. E. corner Hargett and Bloodworth streets.
31—S. W. corner Davie and Dawson streets.
32—S. W. corner Hillsboro and West streets.
34—S. E. corner Lenoir and McDowell streets.
35—N. E. corner Hargett and Dawson streets.
36—N. E. corner South and Harrington streets.
37—N. W. corner West and Hargett streets.
4—Morgan street, between Salisbury and McDowell. (Box in water tower; key at Capital hose house.)
41—Dawson street (West side) between Jones and Lane streets.
42—N. W. corner Halifax and Edenton streets.
43—N. E. corner Jones and Saunders streets.
47—North street, west of Salisbury, near car shed.
321—N. W. corner Railroad and Fayetteville streets.
45—Raleigh Cotton Mills.
52—Insane Asylum.

Public Buildings.

Agricultural and Mechanical College, West Raleigh.
City Hall and Market, Fayetteville.
Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution, corner South and Bloodworth.
County Court House, Fayetteville.
County Jail, rear of county Court House.
Executive Mansion (Governor's residence), Burke square, on Blount.
North Carolina Insane Asylum, Southwest Raleigh.
North Carolina Penitentiary, on Southern railroad, o. s. w.
North Carolina Institute for the Blind, corner Jones and Dawson.
North Carolina Agricultural building, corner Edenton and Halifax.
North Carolina Experimental buildings, Hillsboro road, o. s. w.
North Carolina Exposition and Agricultural Society building, Hillsboro, o. s. w.
State Capitol (executive building), Union Square, center of city.
State Arsenal, Union Square.
Soldiers' Home Buildings, Newberne avenue, o. s. e.
Supreme Court building, corner Edenton and Salisbury.
United States Court House and Post-office, Fayetteville.

Public Monuments.

Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Union Square.
Washington Monument, Union square.

Public School Buildings.

Centennial Graded School, foot of Fayetteville.
Garfield Graded School (colored) South Swain.
Murphy Graded School, corner Person and Polk.
Washington Graded School, west South street.

Crawford Bicycles.

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES "The World's Best"

'97 Models, $50.

Are the best on earth for the money.

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Ladies' 1896 New RAMBLER SOLD AT $100.00
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For full information write to **R. B. RANEY,**
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A beautiful line of millinery just received at The Lyon Racket, and the ladies are invited to come in and look; if they look we feel sure they will buy. We are going to give bigger bargains in Millinery this season than ever before.
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" " " three months	1.25
" " " one month	.45
Sunday, one year	2.50
" six months	1.50
" three months	.65
" one month	.20

It was the foremost champion of Republican principles during the recent election and will continue to be the leading paper of the whole Republican party.

Atlantic & N. C. Railroad.

Time Table No. 2,

To take effect Wednesday, November 27th.

1	3	STATIONS.	4	2
a. m.	p. m.		a. m.	p. m.
7:20	3:20	..Goldsboro	11.25	8:00
7:23	3:40	..Best's	11:03	7:20
8:16	3:49	..LaGrange	10:52	6:50
8:36	4:00	..Falling Creek	10:42	6:20
9:54	4:14	..Kinston	10:32	6:00
9:38	4:21	..Caswell	10:20	5:18
10:15	4:30	..Dover	10:12	5:00
10:40	4:42	..Core Creek	10:00	4:00
11:15	4:54	..Tuscarora	9:50	3:38
11:31	5:00	..Clark's	9:42	3:20
1:30	5:25	..Newbern	9:30	2:50
2:12	5:50	..Riverdale	8:53	10:10
2:20	5:23	..Croatan	8:49	10:00
2:43	6:05	..Havelock	8:40	9:40
3:12	6:18	..Newport	8:26	9:06
3:25	6:24	..Wildwood	8:19	8:47
3:31	6:29	..Atlantic	8:15	8:38
3:51	6:42	..Morehead City	8:07	8:20
		..Atlantic Hotel		
4:01	9:50	..M. City Depot	7:45	7:50
p. m.	p. m.		a. m.	a. m.

Nos. 3 and 4 Passenger—Daily except Sunday.
No. 1—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
No. 2—Mixed Freight and Passenger—Monday, Wednesdey and Friday.
S. L. DILL, Superintendent.

Norfolk & Carolina Railroad.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

Dated May 4th, 1897.

No. **103	No. *49	STATIONS	No. *48	No. **102
p. m.	a. m.		p. m.	a. m.
2 20	8 40	..Lv. Norfolk Ar.	6 05	10 30
2 40	9 00	...Pinners Point	5 40	10 15
3 03	9 24	..... Drivers	5 15	9 44
3 21	9 45	..... Suffolk	5 02	9 23
4 05	10 17	..... Gates	4 32	8 44
4 28	10 35	..... Tunis	4 15	8 23
4 46	10 56	..... Ahoskey	3 58	8 04
5 00	11 13	..... Aulander	3 44	7 48
5 40	11 50	..... Hobgood	3 08	7 08
6 01	12 12	..Ar. Tarboro. Lv.	2 50	6 45
		Ar. Lv.		
6 35	12 42	...Rocky Mount	1 25	6 15
p. m.	p. m.		p. m.	a. m.

*Daily. **Daily except Sunday.

Trains No. 49 and 48 solid trains between Pinner's Point and Wilmington. Train No. 49 connects at Rocky Mount with train 23 for al points south and No. 78 train for all points North.

G. M. SERPELL, General Manager. J. R. KENLY, Sup't. Trans.
T. M. EMERSON, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. and Branches. and Florence Railroad.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED May 4, 1897.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 41. Daily.	No. 49. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Leave Weldon	11 50	9 43	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	12 52	10 35	5 45	12 45
Leave Wilson	2 06	11 16	6 20	2 12
Leave Selma	3 00	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 40	1 14	.....	.....
Ar. Florence	7 35	3 25	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.		
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	7 05	3 10
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 07	4 16
Ar. Wilmington	.....	.....	9 40	5 45
			a. m.	p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 78. Daily.	No. 32. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 48. Daily.
	a. m.	p. m.		
Lv. Florence	8 45	8 15	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	11 20	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Selma	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson	1 42	12 10	.....	.....
			p. m.	a. m.
Lv. Wilmington	.....	.....	7 15	9 00
Lv. Magnolia	.....	.....	8 55	10 40
Lv. Goldsboro	.....	.....	10 10	11 56
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Wilson	1 42	12 15	11 20	12 46
Ar. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	11 57	1 20
Leave Tarboro	12 12	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Rocky Mt.	2 33	12 53	.....	.....
Ar. Weldon	3 39	1 44	.....	.....
	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.	

Daily except Monday. Daily except Sunday.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 4:10 p. m., Halifax 4:28 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax at 11:18 a m., Weldon 11:33 a. m., daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 1:00 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m., and 2:40 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m., daily.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p.m., Sunday, 4:05 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6:00 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9:00 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m., 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland, N. C., Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:10 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 p. m., arrive Nashville 5:05 p. m., Spring Hope 5:30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 a. m., Nashville 8:35 a. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 9:05 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 8:20 a. m. and 4:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 9:50 a. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, also at Rocky Mount, with Norfolk and Carolina R. R. for Norfolk and all points North via Norfolk.

H. M. EMERSON,
General Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, General Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

MY EQUINE PARADOX

By DANIEL MORGAN,

Author of "Margaret," "The Doctor's Story," Etc.

I was known as incorrigible, my proclivity for horses and tree-climbing earning for me the cognomen of "Tom." My father was a gentleman farmer, my mother a timid, sensitive woman. I had been reared on a farm in the north, where my naturally boyish instincts had been husbanded by out-door life. My development along this line was furthered by our subsequent removal to a southwestern State, where my home was a large house built of logs, surrounded by white wooden porches, over which climbed the wild, luxuriant growth of the trumpet-vine, and other vines indigenous to the soil. All about towered the great giant sycamores and oaks, and the only signs within my eager, sensitive ear were the wild bird-calls by day, and the dreary hooting of the owls and whip-poor-wills at night. My sole companions were the animals of the farm. My eyes fed on the wealth of bloom in its wild haunts, and the trees waved a welcome to my eager steps. Nature's melodies wooed me everywhere—at early morning and at quiet evenings' end. Small wonder, then, that my wild imagination pictured life to me in a strange, romantic way, tutored as I was by throbbing nature, voicing her secret urgings in the soft breath of the breeze, as it came freighted with its messages of love and gladness. Nature lured and whispered me the story, and in my awakened senses there arose the vain longing which has no voice. At night I stole to a high window, for my house was dignified by a garret, whose sole opening was four panes of glass, which procured a fine, sweeping view of the wooded hills about our home, and in this hidden corner was the world of fancy—my dreamland. It was my sleeping chamber, as well as the store-house of all my treasures. A single bedstead of dark-stained wood, a chair, an old trunk, piled promiscuously with books—scraps of written thoughts unfinished and obscure—the first feeble effort of the awakening soul to pour itself out in some tangible living form; bits of dry leaves, moss and buds, gathered at moments of fancy, and associated with some hour of questioning or imagining, a promiscuous assortment of many an hour's idle planning, this old receptacle was the sole possession to which I attached any great importance in the house, and this wonderful window became the eye of my soul, for from it I garnered the rich store of mysterious messages from the shining vault above; there I knelt peering into the high heavens, where the moon rode in silent majesty, and where I read the stars as beacons calling me, I knew not whither. I strained my listening ear to catch the soft sighing of wind, sensing in some unknown manner the truth that nature had her voice, too, and one must need attune his soul to woo her moods, and, urging thus my own soul, I seemed to reach far out above and beyond this mundane life into that great, broad, mysterious realm teeming with floating clouds, reflecting back the luminous mass of glittering worlds so far removed. In wondering simplicity I dwelt in dreamland, with never a response save in the depth of awe awakened by the awful majesty of space which spread out before me, bidding me press on, and that somewhere in that starry deep there lay hidden the great source of all. At these moments I thrilled with an unknown joy, my heart beat wildly, I reached out my arms beseechingly, imploring the stars to answer me. What was this power, this far away voice that whispered such melodious unknown things to my young heart? Ah, child that I was, I could not determine, and, weary and still craving, I would fling myself upon my back, cast back my long hair over the pillow, throw wide my arms, and lie there flooded in the moon's light, and, steeped in fancy's play, let the wild longings of an untrained heart leap and wrestle, as did the glinting rays of the moonbeams which flitted in and out my window, so free and wild were my thoughts. Thus, at night, I dreamed the hours away, sleep wrapping me in her soft garments, until all physical sense was deadened, and my soul wandered free in the unknown world of slumber-land. At night, then, I was a creature of imagination; during the day as changed a being, and as distinct as though two entities occupied the same body—one for broad day, the other for the night time only. My parents began to know me as a most unaccountable girl. I leaped and ran in the warm sunlight, happy, thoughtless and free, scorning shoes and stockings and a "sunbonnet" as a detestation. My hair had grown sandy from contact with the sun's warm kisses, and my hands were brown and chubby; my face freckled to a degree which precluded all idea of comeliness. Only one thing remained in my favor: I had been well educated, and had followed with avidity all my masters' training. There was no particular harm in me. I was only wild, so they said; but despite my mental accomplishments I was the most ungovernable madcap the place over, and famed for my horse-womanship, whose exploits were totally incompatible with what one would expect in a woman. Wild races, bare-back, bare-footed, tearing through the woods, past farmhouses, through meadows, over fences, anywhere I might be found in the most unexpected places and conditions, singing as I fled, filling the air with wildest strains of joy, and utter happiness written in every line of my rugged face. Was there ever a more despairing mother, or a more thoughtless, happy girl?

Our adjoining neighbor was an aristocratic family of wealth, whose heir—an only son—of whom it was said was well-restrained, dignified and handsome, and sat his horse like a prince. Many and fruitless had been the efforts of the eligible girls and anxious mammas to procure this catch, still he remained unmoved, apparently quite reckless of his own future, for he had never yet been known to pay serious court to any one.

Fear entered my poor mother's heart as she contemplated the hour, when, sooner or later, I would be surprised in one of those venturesome pranks of a bare-backed canter, or, bare-legged, splashing in the brook; or, worse still, a reckless swim in the branch which formed the dividing line between the States; for my ungovernable delight in tearing through the trees, standing upright on the horse's back, the reins in one hand, the other wildly beating the air, urging my horse to his utmost, my wild hair streaming behind my head, and resembling more the Medusa's than an American girl's. If I should thus be discovered by our highly respectable neighbor my disgrace would be certain, and these misgivings formed the basis for my mother's anxiety. The neighbors round-about, too—kind souls—were filled with the terror of an uncertain fate which they saw presaged by the pursuit of pleasures so fraught with danger to a girl. I was happy and free as the winds which played amongst my tangled mass of hair. What cared I for neighbor's, or weak women's, fears, and far less still this "aristocrat," whom my mother had taught me to regard as the only bugbear of my life! Was I not constantly assailed with the reminder that I "ought to be a lady, and that Mr. Gilbert would never countenance a girl who knew no dignity, no restraint?" In vain my mother's anxious fears were dinned into my ear, her lamentations at the fruitlessness of my education, her utter hopelessness of seeing me settled down. Oh, had I only been a boy! Regrets were useless and short-lived. I was out and away again, heedless alike of admonitions and commands, and, when on Marco's back, away sped all thoughts of rich husband, or "opinions." I was born to be free, and flung to the winds restraint and rules of etiquette. At other times I was quite tractable, fulfilled my duties quickly, and stealthily crept away to my dreams and the fulfillment of my happiness.

At length the hour of my apparent doom arrived—the much dreaded thing, the awful, had fallen on my defenseless head.

I had conceived the wild idea of taking—for one of my scapegrace pranks—a ride on a mule recently purchased by my father. The mule was somewhat of an unknown quantity as to disposition, etc., but I was just about to ascertain all that by a trial, when woe is me! I was discovered, just as I had ridden up to a pair of bars which led to a pasture near the house. I was without shoes or hose, and sitting astride the mule, for, as I said, I was not certain how he would receive his lesson in circus business, and assumed the position best calculated to give a firm seat. I had previously determined he should jump the bars—that is, the greater part of them, and had just lowered two, and sat digging my feet into his sides, as intimation of my intentions, when he resisted, of course, as only a mule can. My poor mother, fearful of the result, stood on the back porch watching the proceedings, mentally questioning the sanity of my efforts. I looked up and saw right before me, riding on a shining white horse, the much-dreaded personage, designated "our neighbor." One swift glance of consternation toward my mother, a rush of crimson to my face, and a gleam of determination in my eye, and, with a few strong sweeps, I hurled back two more bars, dug my feet with such sudden vehemence into the sides of the unsuspecting beast that he gave a vault and we were over and away. I still beat his poor sides until we had fled far from sight, and for the first time a real crushing weight of fear possessed my soul. Alas! for my mother's dreams! I knew I had broken her heart, and that I was disgraced forever. I dismounted after a while, and threw myself upon the soft grass, utterly miserable. The poor, tired creature meekly cropped the tender shoots, and I can recall still the steady grind of his teeth as he mangled the soft young rass in his powerful jaws. I envied him the insensibility to moral suffering. I dreaded to return, knowing well the accusations and reproaches which awaited me.

The moment of my judgment came. I was lectured for the hundredth time on "propriety, common decency" (the latter was my father's pet expression), and solemnly warned, with repeated injunctions, that should such a thing as riding a mule ever occur again. I must prepare myself for severity and unrelenting surveilance.

Believing myself for ever undone, I fled to my little attic room, shorn of all my glory, a miserable heart-broken child. I had really never meant to be so wild, and as I reflected upon the sorry picture I must have been in the eyes of this very august person, the hot blood rushed over my face and neck, dyeing them scarlet. I lay in suffering reflection most of the night. No moon or stars now to sport with. I was abandoned by all, for nature hung a sombre mantle betwixt me and them, and turned a frowning front to my repenting face.

Time wore on, and as the days lengthened I became more quiet. Somehow, I had lost the spring which previously prompted to such freaks, and lost much of my former rashness, gradually subsiding into household interests. True, I still rode over the wild hills, singing as I went, for my heart was too full of young joy to be silenced when all nature was moved to song about me.

One Sunday afternoon I was alone at home. The sun was shining soft and warm in the porch, and I had taken a book and sat in the shadow of the vine, dressed in a simple white frock, a blue knot of ribbon at my throat. I was pure and sedate, for I really could be so, although I had long lost the reputation of dignity by my past acts, but despite all that I was a thoughtful, womanly creature, and only required a little time to develop. Reading intently a footstep startled me, and looking up I saw Mr. Gilbert. At first I was tempted to run to the woods and hide myself, but my sense of hospitality overcame personal fear, and I smiled and stood up ready to receive him, whereupon he smiled quite gently, and said, "You are Miss Lawrence, I presume?"

"Yes. My father is not at home," I exclaimed, quite embarrassed by his presence.

Here I paused, quite certain he would leave me at once, but not so. On the contrary, he marched straight up with a quizzical look on his face, took up the book I had just laid on the chair, Max Muller's "Memories," and, glancing quickly over the leaves, he raised his head suddenly, and said, "Are you reading this book, and do you like it?"

"Like it?" I said, rather bluntly, for I was surprised at such a question. "No," I said, "I do not like it—I adore it! I believe it to be an ideal of what love can be to the human soul!"

He took a long breath, laid the book down on the chair, gave me a side look, hesitated and stood waiting, as it totally ignorant of how to proceed next.

At last I overcame my stupidity, and offered him a chair. He took it, and in a tone of deference, said, "I came over to consult your father as to some arrangement about stock, but as I find you are able to choose a book as well as ————" Here he paused, drew down the corners of his mouth, as it to suppress a smile, and was about to proceed, when I burst out, somewhat peremptorily:

"As well as ride mules and jump bars, I suppose you mean to say. Yes," I went on rapidly, for I was on the defensive now, "I can read a book, and think about it, too, even if I do appear aboriginal in my pastimes! The fact is, I am only half a girl, and I am daily filled with revolt when I realize how much happier I would have been as a boy. I could then have satisfied the wild cravings of my nature, without arousing the indigation of my entire family, and," I went on, "the risibility of some individuals in particular."

Amazement spread over his face, and, during the somewhat rude allusion to himself, he changed color several times; but in an instant he regained his usual calm and changed the subject. He wandered on about farm life, and asked me if I liked it.

"I detest the work," I said, "but I dearly love the trees and birds and the lovely moonlight nights. I am young, and long for the excitement of city life."

"Ah," he sighed, "my dear young lady, these are delusions. Real life is in the country. I have seen it all, danced with the gay crowd, been merry with them, but when I want sober enjoyment, I come to my dear old mother and my brown leaves."

"Ugh!" I said, "sometimes I hate brown leaves. They remind me of the day when I, too, shall be old and brown and shriveled, and the wealth and spring of life shall be gone. I dare not think of it; it makes me suffer!"

"Ah, I see," he replied. "You are a creature of the bright, open day; your nature craves action and response."

"As to response," I said, "I have not yet understood the full meaning. I know I must have scope, breadth and freedom, and I could not be happy without them. Imprison me, and I should die—I know I should!"

"You can be emphatic, too," and he looked at me scrutinizingly.

I felt his cool analysis, and, to elude the subject, excused myself and entered the house, returning with a collation of sweet bread and butter, and delicious ripe strawberries of our own raising, offering them in a simple girlish manner. Whilst partaking, and apparently relishng, he skillfully moved toward another form of probing.

"Did you make this butter?"

"Oh, yes, why not? Am I not a farmer's daughter, and I did the milking, too, and the strawberries are the result of my care also. My father has appointed me the task of clipping off the runners, which rob the plant of so much strength, and thus all the substance has turned toward the perfection of the fruit. On my hands and knees I have kept relentless guard over the vines, keeping down with my sharp shears the rapacious growth."

Noting the surprise on his face, which now grew less formidable, we fell into an easy chat. He spoke of his mother, an invalid and quite a prisoner. He was sure, if I had the time, that she would be delighted to have me come and sit with her. Dilating on her loneliness, he begged that I would make her an early visit.

Consternation was written on my face I know, for he looked up and said, "Why do you look so uncertain? Would you not like to be kind to a poor old lady, who is deprived of all the happiness of outdoor life?"

"Yes, indeed," I said, eagerly, "but—"

Here I hesitated so long that he said, "But what?"

I crimsoned to my hair, and stammered out, "Your mother would never wish a 'tom boy' to be her friend. You have forgotten how horribly rude you have known me to be."

"No, I have not forgotten," he said, with an expression so mingled I could not read it. "Come and see my mother, and then you can determine whether she is not totally in sympathy with your views of life. Good-by!" he said, rising. "I will expect you for my mother's sake."

He left, moving down the path with perfect ease and grace. Confused and uncertain, I crept back into the house. In that hour I had suddenly become a woman, and the full realization of my past irregularities burst upon me. Actuated by diverse emotions, ranging from pride to humility, I resolved at once to assume the position that I felt competent to occupy. I had studied and read in secret, not once evincing any desire for using that which I had learned until now. Born an original I had not been so often sneered at for my odd, fantastic ways, that I deemed the whole world apart from me.

The memory of his gentle manner, his collected coolness—and I was keen enough to understand, too—the rigid examination he had put me through, awakened in me new desires, beneficial and softening in their effect. I blushed again and again at the thought that he had mistaken me for an ignorant nothing—a half-boy—and I vowed I would never visit his mother. Did he suppose I would subject myself again to the scrutiny of a stranger? Never! Ah, but he did not appear to humiliate me, only to understand me. Well, one thing was certain, I would keep my distance for this meeting has transformed me into an earnest, thinking woman. As I rode over the country on Marco, I found myself wishing that chance might throw me in his way, but still my young heart remained free from further thought. Weeks flew with in happy innocence, until one day my desire to meet him was unexpectedly fulfilled. But alas! How humiliating to me, and how shocking to him!

I had started out once more full of health and vigor, bent on a wild race. My horse was particularly fresh that morning, and, urging him on, I fell into a flood of song. I could be silent no longer than the birds; I was of the same air as they. Flying thus, I turned suddenly to cross a rough bridge made of heavy logs, which spanned a stream of considerable depth. The road leading to the bridge made sharp turns just at the entrance, and, as the trees grew thickly there, the shade was quite dense. Just as my horse dashed on to the bridge, there suddenly emerged from the other side a white horse and rider, at which sight my own horse gave a quick jerk and a wild snort, then stopped so precipitately, and plunged to one side so violently, that in an instant I was over his head and dashed into the stream below. As I fell I heard a deep, "My God, that girl!"

I heard no more, but was at the bottom of the water, which, fortunately, was only deep enough to break the force of my fall. Stunned and frightened, I rose to my feet. Mr. Gilbert had now dismounted and rushed quickly to the water, waded in and caught me in his strong arms, carrying me to the shore, where, drenched and disheveled, I regained my presence of mind. He wiped my face and hair with his handkerchief, and seemed too excited to say anything connectedly. Amidst expressions of regret I regained my voice at last, then burst out in an indignant speech, for I was angered and humbled.

"What do you mean by always catching one in such humiliating attitudes? I never was thrown but once before, and then no one saw me."

Anger and fierce pride were in my voice, and also on my face, to think that he of all persons should witness my ignominious fall.

"You are angry with me, and justly, for I was the unwilling cause of this accident, but are you qutie certain you are uninjured, or does your pride cause you to deny it? I beg you will return with me to my home, where my mother will————"

I arrested his speech here by a determined shake of my head, saying, "I will return to my own home."

"Ah, you are very angry, then! I fear now I have, indeed, incurred your lasting animositp; but, I assure you, it was entirely innocent on my part. I heard your voice ring out through the woods, and I was smiling to myself at your genuine expression of happiness and vim."

I was overcome here by his tender tone, and, somewhat repentant, I stood wringing out the water from my skirts, and, pushing back the hair from my eyes, I looked up, annoyed beyond words, and said, "Be kind enough to catch my horse, will you? I must get home quickly; I am half frozen."

"You do not intend to mount that beast again, do you? I tell you he is entirely too fractious. He will kill you yet."

"Oh, I have no fear. The horse meant no harm to me. It was my stupidity, or lack of skill. I have been accustomed to his leaps before. I cannot account for my losing my seat this time; but no matter; let us be off."

"You are too brave! Mount my horse, and I will accompany you."

"Never!" I replied.

"Well, then, if ride you will, I will go with you. I shall see you safe in your own home for once."

He said this in a determined tone of voice.

Tenderly assisting me, I mounted, and we rode homeward. At last I spoke first.

"I believe I have been rude enough to omit thanking you," I said.

"All the blame belongs to me—in your heart, at least! We will defer the thanks, if you please!" this latter in a grieved tone. Silently we passed on, and, arriving at my gate, he seemed to hesitate, and, to my invitation to enter he reluctantly refused. "No," he said, "your mother's comments will doubtless be sufficient, and I shall return home with the sense of having engrafted in your mind a lasting grudge."

"Not at all," I said, but my face denied my assertion. My sudden bath, and the shock, eventuated in a long and dangerous illness, and I lay a dreary stretch of weeks under the finger of disease. Each morning brought Mr. Gilbert for inquiries, but he seldom entered the house. He sat on the front porch and discussed farming implements, new varieties of small fruits ad infinitum, only asking about me at each call in his usual reserved manner, of course. I reasoned, and my parents were quick to confirm my belief by their open expressed opinions, that he only came as a neighbor should, and that, too, his interest in scientific farming caused him to seek my father's advice. As I lay there, through all the weary hours of illness, my thoughts would revert over and over again to all he had said, speculating as to his possible opinion of me, until the certainty which daily grew that it could not be highly flattering, became torture indeed.

After my recovery he still continued his visits to the farm, sitting now amongst the family, my father almost always leading in the conversation, whilst I sat there, pale and uninterested. There were discourses on red wheat, and spring crops, down to "corn nubbins" and beachbow potatoes, sandy soil for melons, a northern exposure for apple orchards, and the possible yield of fruit this year. I thought I knew it all by heart, and I grew so weary of it that I even revolted when I saw him ride into the yard, preparing my suffering nerves for news of a wonderful new harrow, some double plow, or improved rake. Not a word of the bright sunlight outside! Oh, how I longed to escape from it all — the stuffy room, the tiresome talk, and the long, dreary waiting! I daily scanned the face of our visitor for signs of interest in me, but he remained steadily cold, but courteous. I had now reached a definite conclusion: he cared more for yearlings or spring lambs than anything else in this world, and my heart grew heavier and more hopeless, but my pride increased.

I soliloquized that after I was grown strong and could get out, he could no longer make me miserable. Was there not awaiting me a whole rich store hidden down deep in nature's heart and had I not the key to it all? I would drink the deepest draughts, sing the merriest songs, and steep myself in joys unknown to the callous hearts of farmers.

The day being fine, and I having recovered, my long imprisonment was about to end. My horse was brought to the door, and I was ready to mount, trembling with the sense of delight from my long release, when in dashed Mr. Gilbert on his horse, made an excited sign to my father, and, jumped down, exclaiming, "Surely you will not permit her to ride that wild creature today? She is too weak after her illness."

"Why not?" I exclaimed. "Do you think he does not love me enough to understand that I am weak? You are mistaken, if you do, for I will prove it to you by mounting him at once and showing you how docile and kind he can be."

I mounted, therefore, moving slowly toward the gate, my horse showing no signs of restiveness. Looking to my father for restraint, he quietly answered, "She will manage him all right; they are chums, and Marco is only too glad to have her back again; there is no fear."

I was moving off now, when Mr. Gilbert deliberately mounted, saying quite firmly, "If you still persist I will accompany you."

Smiling assent, we moved down the road together at a gentle pace, and I felt conscious of the sensations of my parents when they witnessed my first triumph over this man, whose long reign of terror was now over.

The ride was one prolonged delight, my "terrible beast," as he termed him, showing every evidence of an intelligent comprehension of my weakness. And I was too happy at my freedom to be aught but docile.

This ride eventuated in a mutual pleasure and more friendly footing, and when I returned I had promised more rides, and also a visit to his mother. His visits to our house were still ostensibly to pass time, but our rides together were now the bright spots in my existence. Sometimes they were by arrangement, but more frequently by accident. Somehow his horse showed a decided propensity for the very paths which mine followed, and these unexpected events brought brightness to my eyes, and color to my young cheeks. I was still reserved at times, but grew more submissive as time wore on. More and more my heart filled with that nameless longing, an ever-present desire for the sound of his voice or the sight of his face, but fearful, as are all young hearts, I concealed my emotions, and dwelt in the enchanting world of uncertainty, doubt, and awakening love. His words grew softer, his speech more tender, and frequently I found his horse's sides rubbed that of Marco, and the two animals seemed to be infected with a mutual happiness from ours.

At such times, whilst talking earnestly he would lean toward me, place his hand on the pommel of my saddle, and twice had he reached out his hand, taking my reins, saying, gently, "Permit me!"

I made no reply; indeed, I feared speech might betray the utter happiness of my heart. There, in the quiet stillness of the woods, I flooded my soul with the unknown burden of love, and we rode silently side by side, the clink of our horses' hoofs adding rhythm to the glad thoughts which were in every move of light, and re-echoed in the glad cries of nature all about us. In such moments, the soul alone comprehends, there are no human words to compass the strength and beauty of sensations borne of an hour of perfect purity and perfect love. His tender

(Continued on sixth page.)

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TELEPHONE No. 265.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$6.00
Six Months	3.00
Three Months	1.50
One Month	.50

WEEKLY EDITION, $1.00 A YEAR
Invariably Payable in Advance.

Communications and items of news intended for publication in THE TRIBUNE should not be addressed to individual members of the staff, but simply to THE TRIBUNE, and must be accompanied by the writer's name.

Advertising rates made known on application at the business office.

Entered at the post-office at Raleigh as second-class mail matter.

Washington Tribune Bureau, corner Sixth and D streets, Stewart Building. The Tribune is on sale at Metropolitan Hotel news stand.

Eastern Office
1313 American Tract Society Building,
New York, N. Y.
STEVE W. FLOYD, Manager.

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1897.

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MORE OF MR. HARRIS' DRY ROT.

In our issues of yesterday and Friday we had somewhat to say concerning "Dry Rot" in the Republican party in the State at large. It has been suggested that a diagnosis of the disease in Wake county would not be bad Sunday reading for the people at large and particularly for some of our efficient and patriotic county officers, who living as they do, under the shadow of the capitol, are presumably more or less inspired by the influence and sentiments emanating from that seat of political wisdom. Let us first ascertain if the disease is prevalent in the county among Republicans, and if we find it to be the fact, look for the cause.

The most accurate test of the political bias of the people is always to be found in a study of the results of elections. Judging by this test, the disease has taken deep hold on the Republicans of Wake county, including, of course, the city of Raleigh. Two years ago, when we had a straightout fight on party lines for control of the city, Mr. Russ, the Democratic candidate was elected over Mr. Wynne, the straight Republican, by a little over three hundred. This was a fair test of party strength, because the city is known to be Democratic. This year, under some sort of an abortive attempt at fusion between Republicans, Populists and sore-headed Democrats, inspired, fostered and managed by Governor Russell's kitchen cabinet and the court magnates, Mr. Russ was elected by a majority of over six hundred; more than double that of two years ago. So much for the existence of the Harris dry rot. Now for its cause.

There are in Wake county, in round numbers, about four thousand eight hundred Republicans and some six hundred Populists; about eight Republicans to one Populist. Under the fusion contract in the State in 1896 fusion was made perfect in the county by what was called a fair division of the county offices, the Clerk of the Court and Sheriff being accorded to the Republicans, together with one county commissioner, and the other places conceded to the Populists; on the legislative ticket the Republicans took two members of the House, leaving the Senator and one member to the allies, with the understanding that each county officer would give his patronage to his own party friends. And that the entire delegation in the General Assembly should support Senator Pritchard. Upon these terms all the candidates received the loyal support of the Republicans save one, who, from personal dislike, was scratched by quite a number of voters, particularly in Raleigh township; however, he also was elected but by a greatly reduced vote and was not voted for by many Populists because he was a negro. These gentlemen seem to desire negro support, but are not willing to return the compliment. One cause of "dry rot."

Another cause arises from the fact that Mr. Dan. H. Young, who has taken the bread of Republican patronage almost all his life, was elected Clerk in 1894, and on the hustings pledged himself, if elected, to at once appoint a Republican deputy. Regardless of this promise he retained the Democratic deputy, under the former clerk for two years, and only removed him after the protest of those who elected him; even then still breaking his pledged word by selecting a Populist and giving the marble heart to his former party friends. Another cause of "dry rot."

Our Sheriff, Mr. Ham T. Jones, was nominated and elected as a Republican with the understanding that the patronage of his office should be given to Republicans; far from this, out of the forty-eight hundred Republicans in the county, he could find no individual competent to fill the responsible position of chief deputy. He could not even find a native of North Carolina, no not a native of the United States, but took up a native of Canada, as we are told, whose residence in Wake county is limited by two long years. So far as we are informed his jailer and colored deputy are the only Republicans to whom he has extended the scepire of his approval. Another cause of "dry rot."

We have nothing to say about the absence of Republicans from the other county offices, because as they were conceded to the Populists. Our people expected nothing and were not disappointed, these gentlemen having kept faith with their friends. As to the county commissioners we will only say that a little more regard for the great body of the voters who elected them would have been a slight palliative of the disease, but as our Republican leaders gave them two-thirds of the board we cannot hold our single Republican responsible for this cause of "dry rot."

Now, for the Legislature, the two Populists who were elected by about eight Republicans to one of their party affiliants and upon the pledge that they would vote for Senator Pritchard in caucus and out it, went back upon their pledged word, but having worked themselves in upon false promises, voted against him. Another cause of "dry rot."

JUDGE EWART.

It is especially true in politics that a man has often the inclination to pray to be delivered from his friends. In the wild talk that was indulged in by some Republicans after the recent municipal election, it was said that certain accusations, that on investigation the Republicans concluded not to make, would "go before Judge Ewart, thank God," implying with brutal candor that Judge Ewart was a Republican partisan on the bench as well as in private life. Judge Ewart is now presiding over his court in this city, and though his political affiliations as a citiizen are not what we would have them, it is only truth and justice to him to say very positively that any insinuation that his politics are carried into court is an insult to a man who has shown himself an independent and careful Judge. The Gazette has had occasion to publish during recent terms of the Criminal Court in this city several of Judge Ewart's charges in important cases, and their fairness, carefulness and intelligence have increased our respect, and we are sure that of our readers for the Judge that delivered them. An enormous responsibility rests on the man who presides over a court in which the life and liberty of individuals and the safety and peace of the community depends upon its conduct. We think Judge Ewart feels this responsibility, and deserves the support of the people whose welfare it is his duty to protect, without any bias of personal or partisan feeling.—Asheville Gazette.

It is but a short time since The Tribune copied from a Democratic newspaper an article that spoke in high terms of praise of Senator Pritchard. It gives us no less pleasure at this time to copy the foregoing deserved tribute to the judicial fairness that has commanded universal respect for Judge Ewart since his elevation to the Criminal Court bench. The Gazette is a Democratic newspaper of pronounced partisan bias, but it is not blind to the virtues of Republican public officials who are entitled to the esteem and confidence of the people.

Judge Ewart is a Republican all over, but his popularity is not confined to his party. He is strong with the bar and the people of Western North Carolina, and in every contest that he has made he has run far ahead of the party ticket. His independence of thought and action was illustrated by his opposition to the force bill in the Fifty-first Congress, when he made a speech aginst the bill that was published in full in many papers in all parts of the country and was noticed in complimentary terms by more than two thousand papers. His course in respect to this measure was severely criticized by many Republicans at the time; but there are few, if any, in the party now who do not concede that his position was right.

In the Legislature of 1887, and again in 1895, Judge Ewart was an active and influential member. He was one of the acknowledged leaders in the fusion movement and his efforts contributed much to its success. In every position of honor or trust Judge Ewart has served the people well.

The Tribune is pleased to learn that there is a prospect of Judge Ewart being promoted to an office commensurate with his ability and merits. It is informed that there will soon be a vacancy in the District of Columbia judiciary and that the Judge's prospect of receiving the appointment is considered excellent. The Tribune would rejoice to learn that such a piece of good fortune had fallen to his share. It is sure that he would adorn the District bench and contribute no little to its reputation for learning and ability. The Tribune speaks advisedly upon this point, for out of twelve appeals from his rulings the Supreme Court has sustained him in ten.

THE OLDEST MASON IN N. C.

Some weeks ago a discussion was started in the press of the State as to who was the oldest Odd Fellow in North Carolina, or rather, who had held the longest continuous membership in the order. Several cities and lodges claimed the distinction of having the "oldest member," until finally The Tribune's lodge man was put upon the trail and discovered that the honor belonged to a lodge in Wilmington, and dates showed that this lodge had upon its roster a member who had belonged to that lodge for considerably over half a century, and for all that time in good standing.

Now, a query is started as to who is the oldest continuous Mason in the State. It seems, at this writing, that Wake Forest lays rightful claim to this distinction in the person of Mr. Robert E. Harris, who claims membership in the Masonic fraternity continuously for seventy-two years. Mr. Harris is 94 years of age, and if his claim is correct he was made a Mason when 22 years of age, or thereabouts.

Heretofore Mr. Albert Johnson has been looked upon as the oldest member of the order, but as he is but 84 years of age, and as he could not have been made a Mason until 21 years of age, it goes without saying that he has been in the order but sixty-three years, thus coming in a good second best. But as Mr. Johnson claims to be the oldest married man in Raleigh and the oldest railroad engineer in the world, which are in themselves great distinctions, we feel that he will gracefully yield the palm to Brother Harris in Masonic age.

Current Comment.

A recent patent in lamp brackets for bicycles has a double clamp to attach t to the frame, the clamping part being pivoted so as to turn either the V-shaped or oval-shaped clamp outward, to fit either the fork or head of the machine, the other end carrying the lamp.

For the purpose of changing a piano to produce a mandolin effect a newly patented attachment consists of a series of flat metal tongues fastened in a frame, whch is sprung into position between the strings and the hammers by a rod attached to the third pedal.

A new piano stool which can be used by either one or two persons has a folding extension hinged to the main stool, with two legs attached, the extension fitting under the seat of the stool when not in use.

A new safety device to prevent danger of falling when cleaning windows has a strap to go around the body, to which ropes attached to the window sill are fastened, the ropes being loose enough to permit the wearer free use of his arms and body.

Clinical thermometers are sterilized by means of a perforated bottom in the rubber case, which is screwed into a tube containing an absorbent substance saturated with an antiseptic solution, the fumes of which pass through the end of the case in the thermometer.

Electricity is used in tanning hides in a new process, the skins being hung on frames in a vat and the current passed through the liquid by means of electrodes placed on opposite sides of the vat parallel to the skins.

An Englishman has invented a boot and shoe cleaning and blacking machine, consisting of a series of brushes mounted on an endless chain revolved by hand or power around the shoe when placed in the frame-work.

A newly-patented grip for bicycle handles is composed of a set of spiral springs set between two metal caps and covered with woven cane to make a cool, springy grip.

A new square for carpenters' use has its longer end hollowed out on the inside to receive the shorter end, which is pivoted so that it will fold up, a shoulder in the long end preventing it from opening beyond the square.

In a new steam pressure alarm for boilers a bell mechanism is attached to the steam gauge, the arrow on the gauge releasing the bell tongue when it reaches a given point, which can be set at any pressure desired.

Whips cannot drop or bounce out of a new whip socket, a toothed clamp being fixed in the lower end of the socket to grasp the butt of the whip, which can only be released by pressing the foot on a lever to open the clamp.

To make horseback riding easier a newly-patent stirrup is formed of an upright rod surrounded by a spiral spring, which is attached to the saddle by a strap, the loop for the foot being placed at the lower end of the rod.

A newly-patent cradle rocks itself by means of a clockwork mechanism, a rod running from a slowly-revolving wheel to the upper part of the cradle to rock it back and forth, the rod being adjusted to rock it fast or slow.

A paint to make buildings fire-proof, recently patented consists of water, caustic soda, salt, and blue vitriol mixed together, to form a liquid of the thickness of paint, the compound being discovered by a Washington woman.

To assist boys in spinning their tops a pair of clamps is formed with pivots, in which the top turns as the cord is unwound, after which it is released to the pavement or floor by opening the clamps or can be held fast if desired.

A newly devsed gearing for bicycles has a steel ball set in every link of the chian, the sprocket wheel being hollowed out to receive the balls, the chain being so made that the teeth of the sprocket wheel are used as well as the ball sockets.

REPORTS ON COTTON CROP.

ALMOST EVERYWHERE RETARDED BY COOL WEATHER.

Planting Season two Weeks Late in Most Sections—Few Reports Favorable to Large Crops.

New York, May 22.—The following reports on the condition of the cotton crop have been received:

Franklinton, N. C.—The weather is very cool here; cold enough for a fire and overcoats. Little cotton can't stand this very long. It will suffer, and we do not think seed can be had for replanting.

Battleboro, N. C.—Cotton planting in this section was delayed about two weeks. I think we have about an average stand, but cold nights are retarding the growth of all crops. I think the acreage somewhat increased.

Aiken, S. C.—Acreage is about the same as last year and planting is about over. Crop doing very well.

Anderson, S. C.—We do not think the acreage in cotton in this section has been increased over last year. The farmers have made better preparation and are using more commercial fertilizers than formerly. The crop is two to three weeks late, but that will be offset by late preparation, which is equal to a working, and the crop is in a beautiful growing condition, with very fine stands. To sum up, we think the outlook favorable for a large yield, as it has a beautiful start at present.

Bamberg, S. C.—The cotton crop is about two weeks behind that of last year. Acreage about the same in this country. Some more fertilizers have been used than last year, but, owing to the heavy Spring rains, I don't think the production will be much more by its use.

Barnwell, S. C.—The planting was delayed on account of cold and rain about two weeks, and some in low places longer than that, and when it came up, on account of cold nights, it looked very badly, but for the last ten days the weather has been warmer and it has improved very much. I think the acreage is slightly increased.

Cedartown, Ga.—The early planting has come to a very good stand and is looking very well. The later planting is coming up badly, and a good deal will have to be replanted. The cut worm is also doing a good deal of damage, and some replanting will have to be done on this account. Seed for replanting is becoming scarce. There is some increase in acreage over last year, but it is slight.

Americus, Ga.—Delays have occurred from both rain and dry weather. Too much rain caused delay of 10 days in planting. The dry weather after planting caused crops to come up slow, as the ground baked, and caused a crust to form. Acreage in cotton about 10 to 15 per cent. less than last year.

Cordele, Ga.—The cotton plant has not taken on much growth for the past two weeks, nor has cropping progressed as it should have on account of the cold spell of weather we have been having. The plant, however, is healthy and shows fine color. I hear of some cotton dying, but not enough to affect it. Generally the stands are good, and farm work is well up, and with some nice warm weather it will grow off finely. We will certainly have nice weather soon, and still have plenty of time to make a splendid crop.

Augusta, Ga.—The preparation of the cotton land is as bad as ever known. The season has been unfavorable for farm work and planting. Planting is later than the average season. Considerable cotton planted last week; some not yet planted. Cold nights and cold winds the last week have caused some cotton to die. Some of the earliest planted has been plowed up and re-planted. I think the acreage will be equal, if not larger, than last season.

Columbus, Ga.—Since the first of the month we have had good rains and cotton is generally coming up well. Owing to the backward Spring, the lands have not been prepared as carefully as in former years, and the cool weather of the last few days checks the growth of the young plant for the time being, and will further tend to make the crop a late one.

Huntsville, Ala.—We had a very fine rain last night, which will be of great benefit. It has been very dry, and cotton coming up very slowly. A good deal of cotton in this section had to be replanted. Cut worms damaging crops very badly. Planters are about through planting, but a good deal of corn yet to be put in.

Union Springs, Ala.—We are having nice warm cotton weather, and a great many of the farmers are very well up with their farm work, while others are very much behind on account of the cotton not coming up and having to plant over. On the sandy lands the cotton has died out very badly, while the stiff prairie lands have fair stands. On the whole think prospects for an average cotton crop have brightened during the last ten days.

Faunsdale, Ala.—Since writing you last, there has been a great deal of cotton planted over, and a great deal that was thought to be safe then has since died or been destroyed by cut worms and cray fish.

Cartwright, Ala.—In this section the season is about two weeks late, and stands of cotton not yet complete. Some replanting has been necessary, caused by cut worms and drop weather. Last few days we have had nice rain, and are now having cool nights, which makes the plant look sickly and get off badly. There is about the same acreage devoted to cotton as last year.

Opelika, Ala.—The weather during the month of May up to date has been favorable for planting. The plant, however, has made little headway; the nights having been too cool, and considerable of the cotton that was up has died. Planting is still going on. As compared with 1896 at this date we find the plant much smaller; stands much poorer, and generally about three weeks later.

Reform, Miss.—Cotton has not come up to a full stand on account of cool weather. There is considerable complaint of cut worms sufficient to damage the stands.

Canton, Miss.—Average cotton planting time is ahead of last year about a week; stands excellent. The plant, although somwehat retarded by recent cool nights, is fully up to last year at this time. Acreage in cotton increased in this county at least 10 per cent.

Meridan, Miss.—The present prospects are not very encouraging, but good rains and warm weather in the near future may repair the damage to a great extent. We do not think there will be any material difference in the acreage planted in this section as compared with last year.

Abbeville, Miss.—Our people were not delayed, but very little in planting, but the trouble has been in getting a stand of both cotton and corn. There has been a considerable acreage of cotton, which has been planted the second time, and will make it considerably later and unless we have a late Fall, we cannot make a full crop. There has been but little difference in the acreage from last season. We consider prospects at this time rather gloomy.

Aberdeen, Miss.—Since last writing you, we have had rather unfavorable conditions and the crop is late. Cut worms have done some damage in spots, causing a few farmers to replant portions of their crops. I think now, however, that conditions will improve rapidly; in fact, quite a favorable change took place last week, and to-day we are having the very weather needed, hot and showery. Cotton will make rapid growth, and farmers have their work well in hand, and will push their crops.

Bigbee, Miss.—The weather in this section for the past thirty days has been very favorable for the farmers planting, and we believe that the cotton crop is about all in. We believe the acreage will equal, if it does not exceed, the acreage of former years. Should the present favorable conditions prevail throughout the season, we believe this section will produce one of the best crops in its history, although in some cases farmers have been a little later than usual in planting.

Rosedale, Miss.—The overflowed districts of the Mississippi bottom are still inundated, and the waters are only slowly receding. The planters in this immediate section have very little hope that they will be able to plant a crop in time to give a good yield. If the water continues to decline at the same rate as for the last few days, we may look to plant within the next week.

Allen, La.—Cotton crop about two weeks later than usual. Stands of cotton not good. Acreage in cotton about the same as last year.

Nashville, Tenn.—The excessive rains in April delayed cotton planting in our district considerably, but the crop has all been planted now, and is starting off in good shape about ten days behind last year. Increase in acreage about 10 per cent., and about 10 per cent. more fertilizers used.

Hazen, Ark.—Cut worms and cold weather have made crop conditions unfavorable here. Much replanting of both cotton and corn has been necessitated.

Mount Adams, Ark.—The planting this season is largely from faulty seed. This, together with a cool and backward Spring, has caused very imperfect stands, and again the cut worm, which is a deadly enemy to cotton, has been earnestly at work on the tender stalks, all of which is very detrimental to cotton. Replanting is the order of the day, and a great demand for seed.

Holly Spring, Ark.—The crop prospects are very unfavorable at present. About 40 per cent. of the crop has been planted over already, and the plant is still dying. Weather is very favorable.

Pine Bluff, Ark.—We have just passed through a damp, rainy season, lasting five days, that was beneficial to the crop, and especially to cotton planted in the stiff lands. The weather is still too cool, however. Majority of farms have finished planting where cotton was destroyed by cut worms, and this rain will bring it up nicely. Many are complaining of bad stands; some say say they are the worst ever known. Such complaints, however, are not general. While there are some complaints coming in from certain localities, the prospects throughout Arkansas for a cotton crop are encouraging.

Medina City, Texas.—Acreage short 20 per cent. Planting earlier, with good prospects for this county.

Bailey, Texas.—Cotton planting is about finished. The plant is two weeks behind last season. The acreage is practically the same as last year. The land is in fine condition, caused by freezes and dry Winter, but the young crop needs cultivation at this time. Too much rain just now, which is delaying farming operations generally, and the weather has been rather cool all Spring, especially for cotton.

Marshall, Texas.—General rains have fallen all over this section, and the weather is now bright and favorable. Farmers are much encouraged at the prospects for all kinds of crops. With good season we expect a ten million crop.

Alvarado, Texas.—Planting in this section has not been delayed any. Everything is planted and up, but the cool wet weather has to a great extent retarded the growth of cotton, and we are having too much rain. The acreage is about 5 per cent. greater than last year.

Marlin, Texas.—We have made a thorough examination of the reports that the cotton crop in Texas is affected by rains and cold nights, and that it is 3 to 4 weeks late, and find that the crop is doing well. The rains and cold nights have done some damage, but this is only to be expected. Our uplands are about 2 weeks earlier than last year, and our bottom lands are about a week later than last year. We estimate the increase in acreage in cotton about 7 per cent.

Financial.

New York, May 22.—Financial.—The complete victory of the Turks in the East and the consequent cessation of hostilities has had a salutary effect upon all foreign bourses. Both British consols and French rentes have had a substantial recovery from the prices of a month ago, and there is every reason to believe that no disturbance in the European political situation are likely to take place for some time. It is true that the Sultan has made excessive demands upon Greece to indemnify him for the loss entailed by the recent war and the expenses resulting therefrom, but it is already evident that the Court of St. Petersburg, the influence of which appears to be paramount at the Porte, will induce the Sultan to materially modify his demands. The outcome of the war is no doubt to be regretted, for the reason that it is a triumph by Mahommedan hordes over a Christian nation, but any one who is acquainted with the fighting qualities of the Turks and the number of men at the disposal of the Sultan could have no doubt as to the result of a contest between Turkey and Greece.

The discussion of a series of resolutions introduced by Senator Morgan, calling upon the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents, has caused only moderate uneasiness in financial circles. That the resolutions will pass the Senate by a substantial majority seems hardly doubtful, but all indications point to the probability that strenious opposition will be offered to their adoption by the House, and that this opposition will receive whatever aid and support Mr. Reed can give it. Even granting that the resolutions pass not only the Senate, but also the House, it is extremely doubtful whether they will receive the signature of the President, and for good reasons. To grant belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents would benefit them in a material way hardly at all. Sentimentally, it might help them. On the other hand, it would be a distinct detriment to our commerce, inasmuch as the Spaniards would at once acquire the right to search American vessels on the high seas. True sympathizers with the Cubans do not desire recognition of their belligerency but rather the interference in the contest by the United States, and there are many precedents which would justify the United States in such an interference. The war has now been waged for some two years at our very gates. It would be well within our rights to demand of the Spanish Government a definite statement of the time at which it was expected to put an end to the rebellion. If, at the expiration of this period, the Cubans still maintained their position, the President would be fully justified in putting a peremptory end to the contest. That his interference would result in a war between this country and Spain is possible, but improbable. If after two years of fighting, Spain has been unable to suppress the rebellion in Cuba, it is hardly likely that she would enter upon a contest with a power, the resources of which are almost inestimable.

During the past week a sharp decline has taken place in the price of the stock of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. In fact, during the past four months a decline of no less than 25 points has taken place in this stock and this in face of persistent denials by inside interests that there has been any liquidation on their part, or that there was any reason for it. That there is good and sufficient reason is well known to any one who has taken the trouble to look into the affairs of the Jersey Central Railroad. First of all this company is largely interested in a corporation called the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Its holdings of the stock are said to be large; it is known to own $6,000,000 of the 7 per cent. bonds. The interest on these bonds has not been earned, it has nevertheless been credited among the earnings of the Jersey Central for the last three years. Secondly, the officials of the Jersey Central refuse to publish any statement of the finances of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company. Suchm ethods as these in the direction of the affairs of important railroad companies can have but one result. The confidence of investors becomes shaken, liquidation naturally results, and new buyers are hard to find. In several European countries which could be named, the pursuit of such methods in the management of corporations would have extremely unpleasable results for the directors. It is a pity either that our laws are so lax, or that the execution of them is so negligent that such methods can be resorted to with impunity.

The consideration of the Dingley bill by the Senate has been temporarily postponed by the debate on the Cuban resolutions introduced by Senator Morgan. Dispatches from Washington received up to the time of writing lead to the belief that a vote will shortly be taken in the Senate on these resolutions and that the Dingley bill will be discussed next week. It is to be hoped that the discussion will be limited, but the final passage of the bill seems improbable before the middle of July and possibly not before the 1st of August. In the meantime, the business of the country at large is at a standstill. But reports from all parts of the country and especially from the West are of such an encouraging nature that the belief is justified that with the Tariff question finally settled, a tremendous increase in business activity will result. This is especially likely to prove the case if we are blessed with bountiful crops. At present the condition of winter wheat is said to be improving. As to the Spring wheat the prospects were never so bright. The report of the State of Nebraska which came out to-day states that the area planted in corn is larger than ever; on the other hand, crop conditions abroad have not been satisfactory, indicating a light yield and a consequent expansion of the foreign markets which are our most important customers.

A very important decision is likely to be handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday next. It relates to the Maximum Rate Law passed by the Legislature of Nebraska. If the decision should be favorable to the railroads it will be a most important check to Populist legislation.

The money market continues unchanged. If anything, rates are rather more in favor of the borrower than at any time this year. Bank clearings for the past week show a decrease of 2½ per cent., although loans at the New York banks, according to the statement published on Saturday last, have increased over $1,000,000. Gold shipments have been insignificant, only $1,000,000 being taken for export on Saturday, but with the heavy importations of foreign goods consequent upon the impending passage of the Dingley bill, and with the large sums of money annually spent by American tourists abroad, further gold shipments during the next month amounting to a considerable figure must necessarily take place. With the Treasury gold holdings as large as at present there is no reason why exportations of gold should create any alarm.

GREAT GUNS.

Process of Making the Monster Weapons, and What They Cost.

Think what one of these guns is! It is a piece of solid steel weighing about 60 tons. It has a chamber running nearly its entire length 13 inches in diameter. All the breech of the gun that chamber is enlarged to a diameter of 15½ inches for 6¾ feet. The long tube of the gun is strengthened by an enormous band, reaching almost half its length, and called a "jacket," and in addition it has what is called a hoop or band with the appliances whereby the gun is fastened or locked to its carriage. Inside the tube of the gun there are about 50 spiral grooves, which give the projectile or long bullet a twist as it leaves the gun. That twist causes the projectile to turn nearly 75 times aseconds as it plunges through the air. This projectile weighs 1,100 pounds and it requires no less than 500 pounds of powder to give it its full force. Every discharge of the gun costs in powder and projectile fully $600. The cost of one of these guns is not far from $100,000.

To make one of these implements of war requires not only great skill but the use of very costly machinery. Not only must the steel be cooked in enormous furnaces, but it must be seasoned as delicately as the most extensive dish for a banquet. Chemistry is called upon to say just when the metal of which the gun is made is of the proper degree to purity.

Then the steel is cast into a long casting. When it is cooled it is forged or elongated under pressure while hot. Then it is "turned" outside and inside on enormous lathes. Then it is tempered, so as to harden the metal and to distribute the molecules evenly through the mass, to prevent dangerous strains and gursting when the gun is fired. Then is it "turned" again outside and inside with absolute accuracy as to size. Then the powder chamber is finished, and the machanism for the fastening of the breech block is made. Then the gun is ready for its carriage, without which, of course, it could do no work.

Texas Train Robbers Get $42,000.

San Antonio, Tex., May 22.—The Southern Pacific train robbers have not crossed into Mexico, but are now headed toward New Mexico. They killed their pack mules on the Pecos River bank, and cut out and destroyed the brands of the animals. It is now reported on good authority that the robbers secured $42,000.

HEAT INSIDE OF THE EARTH

THE TEMPERATURE STEADILY INCREASES TOWARD THE CENTER.

The Deepest Well in the World at Pittsburg, Pa., Dedicated to Science—Taking the Temperature of a Deep Well a Delicate Operation.

The deepest well in the world will soon be completed near Pittsburg, Pa., says Theodore Waters. It is now more than one mile deep, and when finished it may reach down two miles into the earth. It is being bored in the interest of science. The object in penetrating so deeply is to determine just what the interior of the human footstool is like. From a commerial point of view the well was a success long ago. At comparatively few feet below the surface both gas and oil were struck in paying quantities, but the company owning the plant determined to dedicate it to science and invited Prof. William Halleck, of Columbia College, to embark on a series of temperature investigations as the hole is carried deeper and deeper into the earth. The results of these investigations is very interesting, and it is the opinion of several well known scientists that the scientific result of the boring will prove of widespread economic as well as scientific value. Most significant of all the facts so far ascertained is that the well grows steadily hotter as it deepens increases.

It is the intention of the well company to continue the boring process until something entirely new and original is developed. This may seem to be a crude way of putting the statement, but it has long been a theory with well men that if it is possible to bore through some new geologic condition or economic feature would be found to exist. At the very least they think natural steam would be encountered or the well walls would finally become so hot that water could be pumped down cold and pumped up in the form of steam, and thus the natural power of the future be obtained. At any rate, there is material for much speculation, and the interest becomes greater in increased depth as the drill descends, and a startling event is expected to happen almost any day. One remarkable feature of the well is that the gas found near the surface is now used to operate the machinery and engines which do the drilling. Thus the natural power already issuing from the well is utilized for the purpose of deepening it.

Taking the temperature of a deep well is a delicate operation. It is a twenty-four hour task, although most of the time is put in in anxious waiting. The thermometers used are known to scientists as maximum thermometers. They will record up to the limit of the hottest medium in which they are placed, but the mercury cannot fall below this maximum point until it is reduced by mechanical means. They are made on the same principle as the clinical thermometer. The hole through which this mercury rises has a little twist in it just above the bulb. The heat will drive the mercury up the tube until a maximum point is reached. If the thermometer is brought into a colder climate the mercury will attempt to drop back into the bulb, but cannot of its own weight pass the twisted point. It therefore forms a reliable record of the highest temperature it has encountered in its passage down the well. After being brought to the surface the mercury can be shaken back to the bulb. Two thermometers are operated side by side in the well, so as to account for any individual variation in the instruments. They are lowered to distances of fifty feet apart all the way down the well. A complete descent of the well occupies twenty minutes, and, of course, the same amount of time is required for the ascent. The thermometers are lowered and raised on a thin steel tape working on a windlass, and for the sake of greater accuracy in the record they are left in the well over night.

It is found that the temperature of the earth rises in increased ratio as the center is approached. Within the wells which have as yet been bored the rise has averaged about one degree Fahrenheit for every fifty feet, with a very small but yet perceptible increase as the bottom is approached. The temperature of the Pittsburg well at a depth of 5,000 feet was found to be 208 degrees Fh. At the bottom the temperature is 128 degrees Fh. The well in its present stage is 5,502 feet deep. This gradual rise is found to exist all over the world, although it is more marked in some places than in others. In a deep well near Wheeling, W. Va., the temperature is 51 degrees at the top and 110 degrees at the depth of 4,500 feet. In the Sperenberg salt well, near Berlin, the temperature is about 47 degrees at the top and 118 degrees at a depth of 4,170 feet. In the Schaladabach salt well, near Leipsic, the surface temperature is about 51 degrees, while at 5,740 feet it runs up 135.5 degrees. External conditions seem in no way to affect the temperatures of the wells. Work on the boring of the Wheeling well was stopped at one time for two years. An oak plug was placed in the top and the well was left untouched. When opened, the well was found to have filled with fresh water to within forty feet of the top, yet when the temperatures were taken at various depths they were found to be identical with those taken when the hole contained nothing but air. Unlike a shallow well the surface was colder than the bottom, proving that very little circulation even of water takes place in a hole five inches in diameter.

Scientists no longer believe the center of the earth to be a molten mass. They believe it to be very hot, but yet cooling day by day, just as a spent cannon ball cools toward the center. This would explain why the rise of temperature is so gradual as the depths of the wells are increased. According to the condition already encountered, the boiling point of water, 212 degrees, should be reached at a depth of two miles. This is, of course, for places where the surface offers no unusual evidence of heat beneath. In geyser districts the increase is much more rapid. For instance, near Boise City, Idaho, the comparatively shallow artesian wells furnish very hot water, which is used for domestic purposes in the houses.

Professor Halleck was asked if it were practicable to utilize directly the internal heat of the earth. "I should say it would be practicable," he replied. "The heat could be used in the form of steam. If water was encountered at the proper depth it would be in the form of steam, which could be raised to the surface and used direct. On the other hand, if the bottom of the hole was dry and hot, water might be pumped down cold and returned as steam. It could then be utilized in the most practical manner. A method something like this is employed at the German salt wells in Silesia. The well hole is bored until a stratum of salt is reached. Then water is poured in and allowed to become thoroughly impregnated with salt. The solution is then pumped to the surface and the water is evaporated, leaving commercial salt in sufficient quantity to make the well a good paying institution.

"The bottom of these salt wells are hot, and in the Schaladabach well the temperature reached 135 degrees Fahrenheit. At the present time this well is the deepest in the world, but it will remain so only a short time, as it is the intention of the Pennsylvania company to carry the well on Peters creek to a depth of 6,000 feet at the very least. It may be carried still deeper, the company being much interested in the scientific outcome of the boring. Besides, this very deep boring may develop some feature of the internal construction as yet unknown to us. The hole extends down through a thick stream of shales that overlie the coniferous limestone of the region. Some of the deeper strata do not come to the surface until they reach a point toward the middle of Ohio. It would, of course, be premature to make any statement concerning any development, except the constant increase of heat. That, however, is likely to continue, and it may in the course of time come to be utilized. The earth could then be drawn upon like an immense storage battery and the creation of what would be veritable artificial geysers would be not infrequent.

"Some time ago I measured the temperature of the deep well near Wheeling, W. Va. The conditions surrounding it and the ore on Peters creek are practically identical. Ordinary United States signal service maximum thermometers were used, and no especial precaution was needed to prevent circulation of the air. The thermometers were lowered and raised, and the depths were measured by a steel wire. The upper parts of the wells have steel casings or lining extending to a depth of 1,500 feet or more. The rest of the well is in shale. In the Wheeling well an oil sand occurs at a depth of 3,000 feet. In the Pittsburg well gas was discovered at a depth of 2,285 feet in sufficient quantity to operate the twenty-horse power engines which operate the boring cable. I found that the temperature rose 1 degree in 89 or 90 feet near the top, while the increase got as high as 1 degree in 50 feet near th bottom. Inasmuch as we penetrated some 3,700 below sea level, it seemed worth while to attempt barometer readings, but the instruments used proved ill adapted to the work, and the results were unsatisfactory. Samples of air were also taken from the bottom, but they have not yet been analyzed. The termometers used were inclosed in heavy, sealed glass tubes to protect them from pressure, and were operated in pairs. The two always agreed to within 0 degrees 2 minutes Fahr. Two thermometers were placed in an iron bucket, three feet long and three inches in diameter, on the end of the wire, and two were in an open wire frame, 260 feet from the end of the wire. The temperature at depths of 100, 200 and 300 feet were determined with other thermometers lowered into the well.

"The probable condition of the interior of the earth is a question which has attracted much attention in the scientific world. The British association has seized every opportunity for investigation in Europe, and the temperatures of several deep wells have been taken. The investigation of Mr. E. Dunker, of Halle, Germany, in regard to the Sperenberg well, not far from Berlin were of marked scientific value. So also were his observations at Schaladabach, near Leipzig. These wells are both full of water, which interferes somewhat with the investigations. Nevertheless, the results, as already pointed out, are definite. Our own dry wells, however, offer better facilities for scientific investigation, and the measurement of temperature is being watched with interest by our scientists. At present the outcome of the investigation is purely scientific, but it has its practical aspects, in view of the economic conditions which will exist if a way is invented to utilize the inclosed heat. It is certainly only a question of digging deep enough and of raising the heated water to the surface.

"The well on Peters creek is being dug on the American plan, which is to raise a heavy drill on a derrick cable and to hoist it up and down after the method of a pile driver. The constant blows on the rock cause the drill to sink gradually through it. In Europe diamond drills are used. Ordinary black diamonds are set in the end of a steel bar; the latter is turned around constantly, the diamonds cutting their way into the rock beneath. The latter way is more expensive in the matter of tools."

Professor Hallock is making his investigations at the instance of the United States geological survey, which is at the present time making every effort to determine just what lies under the United States. His investigations open up a new field of research which will undoubtedly henceforth engross the attention of our scientists. The earth, through its products, has been indirectly harnessed before, but here is a scheme to capture its internal fires and cause them to furnish the power with which to run our factories, light our houses and warm our dwellings.

THEODORE WATERS.

Real Enterprise.

A singular instance of the way in which industries act and react on each other is reported from Kansas. The trolley ear and the bicycle have in many places almost ruined the saddlery trade, and a harness maker in Hiawatha, a village of 4,000 inhabitants, was one of the sufferers by the passing of the horse, which is in progress even in Western States. Without any telephone experience whatever he decided to open independent telephone exchanges, and the way in which he has done it shows that any intelligent man of fair business experience and good judgment needs only a favorable opening and the confidence of those to whom he must look for patronage to build up a successful independent telephone exchange service. The enterprise is purely a family matter. There are no stockholders. The house of the proprietor is used as an exchange and the members of his family constitute the operating staff, so that all the expenditure chargeable to salary account, which amounts to quite a comfortable income, is kept in the family. The proprietor is manager, his two daughters are the operators, and his young son looks after the lines. These four individuals run the exchange. The franchise was secured in September, 1895, with fifty customers promised. The exchange was opened January 1, 1896, with 83 subscribers on the list. The service was satisfactory, and additional switchboard capacity was soon needed. There are now 125 subscribers connected with the exchange, and new ones are being added every month. In an undertaking of this kind the personal element may play an influential part. It so happens that in Hiawatha the proprietor of the exchange is well liked by the people, who take a pride in their unique installation.

To prevent hats from being damaged in slipping, two adjustible hinged rods are placed inside the box to press against the upper rim of the hat and to hold fast to the bottom.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE.

SWEEPING STOCK REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Reducing stock irrespective of loss, cost or value, inaugurating an unsparing price annihilation and sweeping slaughter of hundreds of dollars worth of goods throughout all departments in our entire establishment.

This stupendous reduction seige has raised havoc with all prices, and from every shelf and every counter comes a buying and money-saving time that is bound to bring bargain seekers in throngs and multitudes. Let yourself be one of the first to come.

Most Unsparing Price Slaughter in the silk Stock

All Silk Printed Indias, exquisite designs in dark, medium or light grounds Clearance sale price **12 1-2c.**

500 yards Kai Kai Wash Silks, all new colorings, very pretty and guaranteed in every respect. Clearance sale price **12 1-2c.**

All Silk Printed Foulards, elegant fanciful designs, two tone effects, so much sought after. Clearance sale price **17c.**

A Bargain Snap in Embroideries

Auction goods closed out in New York. Our regular stock marked down and included in this sale. No remnants; all brand new and in continuous lengths. Price on these goods unquestionably the lowest ever quoted in this city. Wonderful and astonishing values and prices no less astounding to you than they were to us. They have been divided into five lots.

Patterns that usually sell for 7c. and 10c. have been marked in plain figures - - - - - 3c

10 to 12½c. values reduced to - - 5c

15 to 20c. qualities marked down to - - 7 1-2c

20 to 25c. grades to go at - - - 10c

25 to 50c. kinds at the surprise price - 12 1-2c

Specials in White Goods

10 pieces sheer white India Linons, 40 in. wide, cheap at 10c. Clearance price . . . . . 6 3-4c.

Big short length sale of India Linons, running from 2 to 10 yds., 5c.

Lace Grenadines and Tissue Brode, floral effects, regular 25c. quality, reduced to . . . . . 15c.

10 pieces Leno and Tissue Mozambique, tinted grounds, figured and orientals, everywhere 12½c.; during this week . . . 6 1-4c.

Striped Grass Linens reduced to . . . . 3 1-2c.

5 pieces Donegal Suiting, the great hit of the season in New York; were 25c.; price cut in two; excellent for biking and traveling costumes, ... 12 1-2c.

Brilliant Brocaded Mohair for separate skirts, a leading fabric, 15c.

Here You are Again---First Case of the Season

This will remind you of Rebuilding days, styles very much prettier this season, and nothing is so good for waists for ladies and misses or dresses for children as the genuine Standard American Shirting Prints. You know the value. Our price is . . . . 3 1-2c.

Not more than 20 yards to a customer.

Another new shipment of yard-wide Percals. The new polka dot and checker board patterns are strikingly beautiful.

Bargain Quilts, for wide distribution, each purchaser limited to two.

150 Hotel Marseilles Quilts. Greatest offering in this line yet made; just for this week and sale only . . . . 57c.

Great 29c. Shirt Sale.

25 dozen Gents' Night Robes, extra length, silk embroidered fronts, worth 50 and 75c., for a special run . . . . 29c.

Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, linen bosoms, double back, fully reinforced, unsurpassed for the price, ... 29c.

Another shipment of Gents' Laundried Negligee Shirts, so well known in Raleigh; the last lot and all to be had this season; be prompt if wanted; no more to be had . . . . . 29c.

A Ridiculous Price

"Horse Shoe" and "Acorn" brands of Linen Collars, four ply, not more than six to a customer, ... 2 1-2c.

All odds and ends White Dress Shirts, retail price $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50, for this special sale . . . . . 57c.

Millinery

Clearance sale in the Millinery Department. It is a month ahead of time, but by a master stroke we secured a Broadway jobber's sample hats at far under price, and cut the price on our newest and best to conform thereto. These are Broadway's swell styles, and will be placed on sale Monday immediately upon arrival. There are about 250 hats in this lot and about 300 bunches of beautiful flowers. All will be retailed at less than wholesale price.

25c. Sailors, to clear them up this week, will be sold at . 19c.

Those beautiful 50c. Sailors, have been selling for 35c. They will be rushed out this week at . . . . . 25c.

Another lot high crown Sailors, 75c. kind, to go at . 39c.

Sherwood Higgs & Co.
SUCCESSORS TO C. A. SHERWOOD & CO.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

WOMEN'S MADE-UP APPAREL

THIS WEEK.

Ladies' Tailor-made Suits

Practical, stylish and economical, ready to wear, perfectly made and perfect fitting, every suit warranted.

Special Values.

Camel's hair Serge Eton Suits, and Camel's hair Serge single-breasted box-coat Suits at $7.50, $10, $12 50 and $15.

Canvas weaves and fancy mixtures in Eton suits and single-breasted box-coat suits at $7.50, $10, $12.50 and $15.

Separate skirts from $1.75 to $7.50.

Taffeta silk waists, Halentai silk waists, and an endless variety of colors and patterns in summer washable shirt waists.

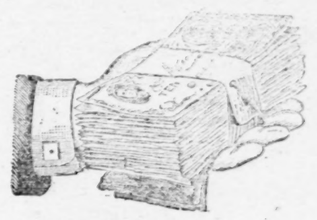
Special offerings in correctly made Bicycle Suits, Linen Suits and Skirts.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.

T. L. Eberhardt,

MANUFACTURER OF

RALEIGH, N. C.



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For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets May 15 to 18, inclusive, Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, at $6.55 for round trip, limited 15 day's from date of sale.

Commencement State Normal and Industrial School.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Greensboro, N. C., and return, at $3.30 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 14th to 20th, inclusive.

Annual Commencement Salem Female Academy.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Winsten-Salem, N. C., and return at $4.10 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 29th.

Commencement Exercises Oak Ridge Institute, Oak Ridge, N. C., May 23-25, 1897.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Kernersville, N. C., and return at $3.75 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 23rd to 25th, inclusive, limited, good to return May 30th, '97.

Annual Episcopal Council of Diocese of Eastern Carolina.

For above occasion the Southern Railway will sell tickets Raleigh, N. C., to Goldsboro, N. C., and return at $2.50 for round trip. Tickets on sale May 18th, 19th and 20th, limited, good to return until May 25th, '97.

For further particulars write or call on THAD. C. STURGIS, T. A. Southern Railway, Raleigh, N. C.

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WILKESBORO HOTEL.
Chas. L. Zoll, Proprietor.

People desiring to spend the summer months among the mountains will do well to consult Chas. L. Zoll, proprietor Wilkesboro Hotel, Wilkesboro, N. C.

For reference in Raleigh, Miss Minnie Bledsoe.

MY EQUINE PARADOY

(Continued from third page.)

looks, answered by my blushes, conveyed our thoughts, and, like two children, we understood without words.

My much abused horsemanship became at last most useful and expedient. A dark night had settled down, threatening and stormy. In great alarm my mother awakened me, to tell me of my father's serious illness, and further still, that there was no man on the place to go for a doctor. I quickly answered, "I will go for one!"

"Yes," she replied; "but the horses are all down in the wood pasture, and the night is frightfully dark."

"I can take the lantern," I said, "and Marco will know my voice. I'll carry the briddle with me, and ride him back. Once on his back, I need fear nothing," and hastening to dress, I took the lantern, bolted out into the night, my knees trembling with fear of the darkness, and, calling as I went, I soon heard the quick movement of the horse as he rose to his feet, and, following the sound I laid my hand upon his soft nose. Hastily slipping the bit in his willing mouth, I drew him to a stump, where I mounted and rode to the house. The work of buckling the saddle on him was but brief, and I was soon on my way, racing against fear and death.

My mother's fears had been mostly for me while passing through dark woods before I could strike the main road to the town, and where, owing to the fleetness of my horse, I was almost free from attack. Dashing on through the dark, my horse snorting at every leap, the dark trees flying by me like troops of soldiers on a retreat, on I fled; danger ahead, fear in pursuit. I had just reached the darkest part of the woods, when I saw a moving object in front of me—a horse and rider. Dread and wildest fear rent my soul. What if this should be one of those dreadful men, of whom I had been so often warned! Thoughts of home, of awful murder, of all that chills the blood, filled my heated brain, and, with one cutting lash, my horse bounded forward and I had passed this formidable object in a wild dash. On I sped, fear pressing me to look back. I beheld—oh, horrors!—nothing less than this black object, in hot pursuit, shouting as he flew. I urged my poor beast on and on; no use, this man was gaining, and I, a poor helpless girl, was alone to struggle with an unknown foe! Nothing could save me now but my faithful horse. I held my breath in terror, as the ring of his horse's hoof-beats rung out clear and distinct in the still night. On he came, nearer, nearer! I leaned far over my horse's neck, screaming to him to "Fly, fly!" Alas, in vain, the other horse's nose was beside the pommel of my saddle, and in a state of desperation I reached out my arm, struck a fierce blow across the animal's head with my whip, and at that my own gave a bound forward, gaining for a few feet. Once more I was ahead, when, oh, horror of horrors, he was once more by my side, and ere I could strike, a voice uttered my name. I listened! 'Twas, indeed, a familiar one, and like lightning the consciousness came over me that I was not pursued by a highwayman, but by Mr. Gilbert, who, recognizing me as I flew by, had hastened to overtake me, knowing something serious had prompted my midnight ride. He had just purchased a new horse that day, and was coming home rather late—the color of the horse, being dark had deceived me, and I had fled from an imaginary foe only. When he reached my side he gasped out: "Why are you out this hour of the night, and why did you try to kill my horse and blind me with your whip? Will you never cease these escapades?"

"Oh," I said, "don't reproach me! 'Twas so frightened that I did not recognize your horse. Let us hasten! I am going for a doctor. My father lies insensible, and I was the only one who could go for help."

I stopped here, out of breath, and, reining in my horse, waited for his reply, feeling sick and faint after my fright.

Pulling his horse near mine, and leaning over, he placed his strong arm tenderly about my trembling form, saying, "My poor, brave little woman, and I have once more nearly been the death of you!"

"Let us hasten!" I cried, and, putting my whip to both horses, we galloped away.

Needless to say the doctor proceeded us on the homeward trip, and, although it appeared wrong to me at the time, between the galloping of horses' feet, I heard the story of the sweetest love tale in all the world, for, was it not all my own?

GAS AND GUILLOTINE.

French Scientists in Favor of Asphyxiating Criminals.

There is some talk in France of abolishing the guillotine and of substituting for it some other mode of capital punishment. But which? At first it was thought that the verdict would be given in favor of death by electrocution, according to the fashion in New York State, but rFench scientists do not seem to favor this method, claiming that as a destructive agent illuminating gas is far more swift, sure, and painless than electricity, and for other reasons also is more desirable. Indeed, the opinion of French scientists seems to be that the easiest way to get rid of condemned criminals is to asphyxiate them by means of illuminating gas. Mr. Berthelot, than whom no one in France is better qualified to speak on the subject, is strongly in favor of this mode of capital punishment.

"There is no scientific objection to the use of illuminating gas for this purpose," he says in the New York Herald. "Here in Paris dogs are regularly asphyxiated by means of gas. The animals are placed in a box, which is connected with a gas pipe, and they are stifled very soon after the gas is turned on. As for criminals who might be asphyxiated in this fashion, it is probable that they would suffer at least for some seconds, death would not be instantaneous. There would be contractions, spasms, and, in consequence, a momentary struggle against asphyxia, the result of which would, of course, be a certain amount of suffering.

"There is only one way in which an appallingly quick death can be produced, and that is by means of cyanide of potassium or prussic acid. A very small portion placed in a cup of tea for example, produces the desired result. No sooner is the tea drunk than the head falls back on the pillow. Now that is instantaneous death. As for illuminating gas, it contains proportion of oxide of carbon, and this latter element produces asphyxia almost immediately.

"Therefore by means of such gas we could obtain results that would be absolutely mathematical, and our condemned criminals could be put out of the world after a very brief struggle against death.

"On the other hand, the results which have been obtained from electrocution vary a good deal. In some instances condemned criminals may have been killed instantaneously, but there have been certain cases of electrocution in which the victims were tortured with frightful convulsions and death did not come quickly.

"In a word, the results differed according to the temperament of the victim and the force of the currents. In the case of illuminating gas there would be no such obstacle. All that would be necessary would be to place the victim in a specially constructed and hermetically sealed room, into which gas could be introduced through a large pipe, leave them there a few minutes, then open the door and you would find a corpse.

"Some Americans seem to favor this method of capital punishment. In any case there is in America a general objection to public executions. People in that country want to avoid the sight of blood and the melancholy spectacle that is presented by a condemned criminal as he walks to his doom. Now in France the law calls for public executions, and to asphyxiate criminals in public is not feasible. Therefore, before the guillotine can go the law must be changed."

Dr. Brouardel, being questioned on the subject, recalled a horrible incident.

"On the day after the disaster at the Opera Comique," he said, "there was found in one of the galleries twenty-seven persons who had been carried off by asphyxia. Their clothes were absolutely untouched, and even the fine embroidery on the ladies' dresses was not damaged in the least—a clear proof that death had not been caused by fire. The faces looked unnatural, as though death, at the last moment, had stamped on them the customary expression. And yet the temperature in this gallery had not exceeded 110 or 120 degrees, showing that all these deaths had been caused by oxide of carbon."

Dr. Brouardel then told the story of a man named Dreul, who had shut himself up in a room with the intention of asphyxiating himself, and who took the pains to jot down his impressions every ten minutes. He told of horrible sufferings until finally his candle went out and he was left to die in darkness.

That there would be strong opposition to any change in the French law regarding executions is certain. Among the bitterest opponents would be the small storekeepers and others who reside near the Place de la Roquette and who earn a goodly sum annually by renting their windows to persons anxious to see executions. Moreover, the guillotine, in a sense, one of the national institutions in France, and there are thousands of patriotic Frenchmen who cannot be persuaded that it is not the best death dealing instrument in the world.

Still this is the era of surprises, and it will not be strange if in time death by asphyxiation takes in France the place of death by the guiloltine.

A Bright Young Man.

The father of the girl had his mind made up that she should not marry the man of her choice unless he could make a better showing than he had already done. In the meantime the anxious maiden was having a talk with her dear, old daddy.

"No, Mary," insisted the old gentleman, "I tell you you shan't marry any such a doless fellow as Harry Smart."

"But I want to marry him," she pouted.

"So did Johnnie want his supper," smiled the father grimly.

"But why can't we marry?" the girl persisted.

"Because he isn't anything and never will be."

"But he is, papa. He's an inventor."

"Bah," exclaimed the old gentleman. "If he is, why doesn't he invent some way to make a living?"

She clapped her hands gleefully.

"He has, papa, he has," she exclaimed.

"Well," said the father, "if you can prove that to me I will withdraw all objections and give you a wedding portion to start with."

"A discoverer is the same as an invention, isn't it, papa," asked the girl with some caution.

"Not ordinarily, but in this case of making a living with it we'll count it the same. What is it?"

"Well, papa," she exclaimed very carefully, "Harry told me to-day that he had discovered, after a calculation, that if he married me what you would let us have, added to his ten dollars a week would support us beautifully. Now, papa, what do you think of that as a discovery?" said the proud and happy maiden, and the old man was so mad that his word has gone forth that he could only splutter and swear.

Weighing an Engine.

A peculiar scientific experiment has been made with the famous engine 870, of the New York Central Railroad, at the shops at West Albany. Some months ago this large engine, which, in the opinion of many well-informed railroad men, excels even the famous 999, was taken into the shops and completely overhauled. It was taken apart completely, and every part of the engine, from the massive driving wheels to the very smallest bolt and nut, was separately weighed. The heavy portions were weighed in the shops and the small parts were taken to a Watervliet avenue pharmacy, where they were weighed on the pharmacist's scales.

The greatest care was taken by the machinist under the direction af Master Mechanic Buchan to see that the weighing was accurate. When every part of the engine had been weighed a force of the best-skilled mechanics was put to work to reassemble the engine. When it was complete again it was put into active service.

A short time ago the engine was taken back to the shops, and mechanics were put to work dissecting it again. Once more every part was weighed. The scales of the pharmacist were brought into service again. When every portion had been weighed the record was compared with the former one. Then Master Mechanic Buchanan knew just how much the engine had lost in weight through the wear of a known amount of work. The records of the weights of the separate parts showed which parts were subjected to the most wear.

The test cost many hundreds of dollars, but the New York Central was willing to spend the money in order of willing to spend the money in order that it might be able to know what parts of an engine wear out most quickly and in what ratio the several parts were out. The exact figures have not been made public. There is no doubt that they will be interesting to mechanics and scientists.

The Duel is Off.

Special to The Tribune.

Athens, May 22.—As a result of an altercation yesterday between the Duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs, and Senao Comas, a Liberal member of the Senate who boxed the ears of the latter, both appointed seconds, who met last night. After a careful discussion, the representatives of the disputants decided that there were no grounds for a duel and both are equally responsible, so the incident closed.

NEW SUNDAY CLUBS

AN ADAMLESS EDEN—SOCIAL LIFE ON A MAN OF-WAR.

The Bicycle in Africa—Lovely Gowns on Lovely Women—The Campaign for Small Hats—Our Gotham Letter.

The latest development of club life in New York is what for the want of a better name one may call a club for church-goers.

The club house will be opened in the fashionable part of Fifth avenue, and "rest and refreshment" can be obtained both on Sundays and week days. The venture is certainly a bold one. An idea so novel will doubtless be followed by enterprising persons n the neighborhood of fashionable churches in all parts of the Metropolis. One may doubt, however, whether in most cases, the spiritual good done by the church service and the sermon will not be altogether effaced by the subsequent chatter and gossip at the club.

Others think it will appeal to cynical husbands (who as a rule prefer the "Home Baptist" to accompanying their wives to church) when they feel sure that on coming out of the temple they will be sure of a "little refreshment" to offset a sermon, dull perhaps from their point of view. At any rate the results will be watched with interest.

An equisite gown in cadet blue broadcloth, with tight fitting Eton jacket.

Stylish bicycle suit of dust color cheviot. The coat was well belted in at the back.

Some clergymen, being sure of heaven, want the earth too. An advertisement I recently saw in a western newspaper read as follows: "A preacher, (handsome, westerner, Presbyterian, wants to devote his life to missions, home or foreign; wants a wife, good looking, consecrated, wealthy."

On the other hand the average minister of religion richly deserves all the good things of this world he ever gets.

Never was the hand of good fellowship extended more graciously than by the commander and officers of the Spanish battleship "Infanta Maria Teresa" during her recent visit to New York. Fully one hundred and fifty Americans and Spanish-Americans attended the reception on the great black vessel that was anchored like a small mountain in the Hudson off Grant's Mausoleum.

As each lady guest stepped from the launch, an officer extended his arm and disturbed by the visitors rumaging about.

An elaborte luncheon was served, and every lady presented with a black ribbon bearing in gold letters "Infanta Maria Teresa," which she pinned across her dress. Mme. Dupuy du Lome, the handsome wife of the Spanish Minister, was exquisitely gowned in a cadet blue broadcloth; and elegant Eton coat showing off to advantage her superb figure. Her beauty is of the oriental type, with fascinating almond shaped eyes that take in everything.

Another beautiful woman present was Mme. Emilio Lopez, one of the leaders of Spanish society in New York, a tall statuesque creature, with a complexion of cream, and eyes like stars. She was resplendent in a silk lined costume of fancy tweed mixture, the skirt hanging in graceful folds and a stylish short open fronted jacket with unique revers forming the collar. Mme. Lopez is considered by good judges to have one of the richest Mezzo-soprano voices in the country, the velvet quality being very rare.

The popular society actress Odette Tyler, now Mrs. R. D. Shepherd, and a leader in the younger set of aristocratic matrons, has become a devotee of the wheel. She is a trim little figure and can be seen every morning in Central Park in the neatest bicycle suit imaginable—a dust colored cheviot, with the blazer well belted in at the back.

Speaking of bicycle reminds me, that the astonished subjects of King Menelik, of Abyssinia, nearly had a fit the other day when they saw the first bicycle that was introduced into their mountain land. An Italian officer charged with a message, bestrode his "bike," hung out a white flag and dashed away at full speed. The effect was astonishing. The mad pace of this wonderful cavalier, and the unknown appearance of his mount, swifter than the wild asses of the Queen of Sheba, paralyzed the people. His arrival was announced to the general in command, as the mysterious advent of a messenger from heaven.

Here is the very latest. An Adamless Eden, Limited, is to be incorporated in New York. A mining company is to be floated and managed by women. Although men are to be graciously permitted to take shares, the "male thing" is to be excluded from participation in the control.

Lovely and charitable Helen Gould is to be met with almost every afternoon wending her way towards the Univer-

The natty tailor-made frock was of blue and white pin check, the coat hanging gracefully away from the neck.

A handsome silk lined costume in fancy tweed mixture. The open fronted coat has unique revers.

Another novel idea in the church line and one sure to be taken up here eventually, is the "wagon hospital," which is about to be attached to railway coaches in Belgium. As the name implies, it will be used for invalids and will contain twenty-four beds, and various surgical and medical appliances. The first travelers to use the Belgian contrivance will be the Pilgrims to Lourdes. A little chapel is attached to the carriage, where mass will be celebrated with the special permission of the Pope.

escorted her up the steps to the deck. The men were untiring in their efforts; and each visitor was personally conducted over the huge craft from stem to stern.

One thousand four hundred and sixty soldiers were scattered about below decks, most of them playing lotto, the favorite Spanish game; others sewing or writing letters; none of them at all

sity Law school, where she is one of the closest students.

When I saw her last, she was simplicity itself in her natty tailor-made frock of blue and white pin check. The coat hung gracefully away from the neck and showed a soft blouse of white lace and muslin.

Newspaper men in London are trying to "boom" the "Jubilee toque," in the hope that all the women who turn out to pay homage to the Queen on Jubilee day will don the little hat.

Editorials are being written on the extreme becomingness of this sort of head gear, when all made of flowers. us ho' hObeta etao hsrd shrdl cmfwyp The men are also advocating the flat sort of 1837. Evidently "there is method in their madness."

The smart gowns illustrated in this article were made by The National Cloak Company, West 23rd street, New York.

THE GREAT CHINAMAN.

Chan Yuen Hoon Buys a Ten Thousand Dollar Diamond.

Special to The Tribune.

New York, May 22.—John J. Roach, the man who got up the big lecture tour that William J. Bryan, the Boy Orator, was to make after his licking last fall, and that collapsed after the first lecture, says that he succeeded in selling to Chang Yuen Hoon, the Special Envoy of the Chinese Emperor to the Queen's Jubilee, a $10,000 diamond.

Mr. Roach is in the diamond business. His venture with the Boy Orator was a little outside matter. When Chang Yuen Hoon came here and put up at the Waldorf, Mr. Roach had this off-color diamond, which weighed 45 karats, and which was yellow enough to pass for a specially grown imperial gem.

Mr. Roach says he called on Chang with some diamonds and some rubies, the 45-karat diamond being the biggest of the lot. Chang wanted that one. He had a 20-karat diamond in the front of his jewelled hat; but he coveted the 45-karat one. Mr. Roach says that the price was $10,000, and that without any haggling at all the stone changed owners, and Chang will dazzle the Britishers with the magnificence of his new headgear. Roach says that Chang also fell in love with three rubies that were exactly matched. These were much more perfect stones than the diamond, but not as large. Roach told Chang he would sell the three for $35,000, and he says that Chang said that if he couldn't get a finer set in England he would buy them when he came back.

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ON THE EXCHANGES.

Fluctuations And Transactions in Stocks, Bonds, Etc.

FIGHTING GROUND, BULLS AND BEARS.

LATEST NEWS OF THE MARKETS BY WIRE.

Operators Not Armed by Passage of Cuban Resolutions—Cotton a Year Ago and Now—No Developments in Grain.

New York, May 22.—Stocks: The undertone to the Grangers continues strong, but the volume of business transacted in them was extremely light. Arbitrage houses did very little; in fact, they had ceased catering before our market opened. The closing in London was strong. The most active stock was Jersey Central. At the opening there were indications of shorts covering, with no great pressure to sell, but the buying power became exhausted during the first half hour and the traders being encouraged when this was evident, attacked the stock, bringing about a decline which was accompanied by moderate liquidation. The reasons for the light trading in the Grangers is the uncertainty about the decision to be made Monday by the Supreme Court on the maximum rate law. People generally well posted believe that the decision will be favorable to the railroads. The week closes with a better feeling than last Saturday. With a continuance of favorable crop reports from the West and a favorable decision by the Supreme Court on Monday, there is no reason why the stock market should not enjoy a further substantial advance.

The consideration of the Dingley bill by the Senate has been temporarily postponed by the debate on the Cuban resolutions introduced by Senator Morgan. Dispatches from Washington lead us to believe that the discussion on the Dingley bill will be resumed some time next week. It is to be hoped that the discussion will be limited.

Buyers of Burlington had two reasons for their faith. The first was information from the management coming through various channels in regard to the outlook for the property. The second was the hope that the Supreme Court decision in the maximum rate case would be in favor of the roads. There could be nothing more important for railway interests just now than a Supreme Court decision, denying to some extent the right of railway commissioners to make arbitrary reduction rates.

The fluctuations in Jersey Central pointed very clearly to a large covering demand. The strongest bear argument against Jersey Central continues to be absent of inside support. In view of the covering yesterday it seems likely that Jersey Central may be rallied, even if the bears themselves do it. If their views are correct, nothing would suit them better than to see the stock go back to 7 in order to put out new lines and make the five points over again. They would certainly prefer not to sell around the figures at which they covered.

The largest holders of Chicago Gas say that if the Illinois Senate passes the Gas bills, well and good. If it does not, well and good; for the courts or a subsequent legislature will permit consolidation. Meantime the stock will reach a higher level on its earnings and the dividends paid.

The market took the Cuban resolutions for probably about what they will prove to have been worth. Crop advices were all good, and trade reports were more encouraging. Traders bought stocks in the afternoon with a belief that developments for the next few days would be favorable to the bull side.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. will ship $500,000 gold on Tuesday next.

LONDON MONEY.

London, May 22.—12:30 p. m.—Consols 113⅛ for money and 113 9-16 for the account. Bar silver steady at 27⅝.

LONDON STOCK CLOSE.

London, May 22.—The market for Americans closed as follows: New York Central 99¼; St. Paul 74¼; Louisville and Nashville 44⅞; Erie 12¼; Union Pacific 6½; Canadian Pacific 84¾; Northern Pacific preferred 36½; Reading 17¾; Southern Railway preferred 25¾; Wabash preferred 12¾.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

New York, May 22.—Cotton futures closed steady, with sales of 35,700 bales. May 7.16; June, 7.17; July, 7.20; August, 7.12; September, 6.88; October, 6.72; November, 6.71; December, 6.74; January, 6.78; February, 6.82; March, 6.86.

SPOT COTTON.

New York, May 22.—Spot cotton steady. Sales, 3,078. Middling, 7¾.

BANK STATEMENT.

New York, May 22.—The statement of the associated banks shows the following changes: Reserve, increase, $1,508,450; specie, increase, $163,300; deposits, decrease, $81,400; circulation, decrease, $78,300; legal tenders, increase, $1,324,800; loans, decrease, $998,800.

RECEIPTS AT THE PORTS.

New York, May 22.—The following are the total net receipts of cotton at the ports today: Boston, 75; Charleston, 66; Galveston, 374; New Orleans, 800; Norfolk, 56; Savannah, 146; Houston, 624.

STATISTICAL POSITION OF COTTON.

New York, May 22.—The statistical position of cotton as made out by the Chronicle this morning is as follows:

Total port receipts	6,583,428
Total exports	5,701,061
Total visible supply	2,642,856
Total American	2,250,356
Total net overlands	834,915
Total Southern consumption..	741,000
Total interior stocks in excess.	7,615
Total crop in sight	8,151,729
Total Northern spinners' takings	1,541,167

Weather advices from the South indicate that outside of Texas dry weather has been quite general. All the week in Texas conditions have been very favorable, rain having been beneficial and the plant is now growing rapidly. Reports from Mississippi definite that the crop is improving in that State, but in Arkansas, Tennessee and part of Alabama, also along the Atlantic, cool weather is complained of. At the close of the week, however, the temperature has been higher in many districts. Insects are said to be injuring stands in the vicinity of Mobile. The Mississippi is slowly falling at all points.

LIVERPOOL FUTURES.

Liverpool, May 22.—12:30 p. m.—Cotton dull; prices unchanged; American middling 4 3-32d; sales estimated at 5,000, export 300; receipts 7,000, American 900. Futures opened easy with demand moderate. May-June 4d, 4.01; June-July 3.63; July-August 3.62, 3.63; August-September 3.58, 3.59; September-October 3.52; October-November 3.47; November-December 3.44, 3.45; December-January 3.44; January-February 3.43, 3.44; February-March 3.45; March-April 3.44. Futures steady at the advance.

1 p. m.—Close—Sales 5,000, American 4,900. Futures closed steady at the decline; American middling 4 3-32d. May May 4.02; May-June 4.01; June-July 3.63, 4d; July-August 3.62, 3.63; August-September 3.58, 3.59; September-October 3.52; October-November 3.47; November-December 3.45; December-January 3.44; January-February 3.44; February-March 3.44, 3.45.

Stocks.

Am. Spirits Mfg Co	10
pref'd	27½
Atchison	1044
pref'd	19½
American Cotton Oil	10
pref'd	54
American Tobacco	69¾
pref'd	102
B & O	11½
Bay State Gas	8
C. C. C. & St. L	28⅝
Canada Southern	46½
C. & O	16
B. & Q	74½
Chicago Gas	81⅛
Colorado Fuel and Iron	16¼
Canadian Pacific	55
Consolidated Gas	159½
Del., Lack. & W	148
Delaware & Hudson	102⅝
Denver & Rio Grande	9½
pref'd	37⅝
Erie	12
General Electric	30½
Hocking Valley	2½
Illinois Central	92
J. Central	69⅝
L. & N	44⅞
L. E. & W	13
pref'd	59⅛
Laclede Gas	22½
Lead	24⅜
pref'd	93½
Lake Shore	163
Missouri Pacific	12⅜
Mobile & Ohio	17
Manhattan	84½
Mo. Kan. & Tex.	10¼
pref'd	27
Michigan Central	94
North American	4½
Northern Pacific	12½
pref'd	36⅜
N. W	105
pref'd	154½
N. Y. Central	99⅝
Omaha	57⅝
pref'd	139
Ontario & Western	13½
Pullman Palace Car Co	156⅝
Pacific Mail	26¾
Rock Island	63¾
Reading	17½
Sugar	113⅜
pref'd	103½
St. Paul	74¼
pref'd	132
Standard Rope & Twine	6⅝
Southern Railway	7⅝
pref'd	25⅝
Silver Certificates	60¼
Sus. & Western	7
pref'd	19
Tenn. Coal & Iron	18¼
Texas Pacific	8⅜
Union Pacific	6¾
U. S. Rubber	12⅜
pref'd	62
U. S. Leather	6¼
pref'd	54
W. & L. E	1
pref'd	2⅜
Wabash	4½
pref'd	12¾
Western Union	77⅛

Raleigh Cotton Market.

Strict good middling	7⅝ to 7¾
Good middling	7½ to 7⅝
Strict middling	7½
Middling	7⅜ to 7½

Cotton receipts on market yesterday, 21 bales.

Prices firm.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, May 22.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Closing
WHEAT—		
July	71	72
Sept	66¼	67
CORN—		
July	24½	24⅝
Sept	25⅛	25¼
OATS—		
July	17½	17⅝
Sept	18	18⅛
PORK—		
July	$8 30	$8 20
Sept	8 25	8 25
LARD—		
July	3 85	3 80
Sept	3 97½	3 87½
RIBS—		
July	4 55	4 50
Sept	4 57½	4 52½

RALEIGH PRODUCE MARKGET.

Flour—Best patent, per barrel, $6.00; straights, per barrel, $5.50; clear flour, $5; low grades, $4.50.

Lard—Best, per pound, 8c; medium, 7c.

Bacon—Western, 7½c per pound.

Hams—North Carolina, 11½c; Baltimore, 13c.

Sugar—Granulated, 6c per pound; cut loaf, 8c; pulverized, 8c; brown, 5c.

Coffee—Arbuckles, 16@20c per pound; green coffee, 12*@20c.

Butter—Best country, 25c; country, 20c; western creamery, 30c.

Eggs—12½ c per dozen.

Dried Fruit—Evaporated peaches, 12½c; unevaporated, 10c; evaporated apples, 8c; unevaporated, 5c.

Chickens—Spring, 15@20c; old hens, 25@30c.

Cabbage—Per crate, $2; per head, 5@10c.

Beans—String, per crate, $1.75; per quart, 10c.

Squash—Per crate, $1.50.

Potatoes—Old, per bushel, 75c; new, per bushel, $2.25.

Sweet potatoes—Old, 50c per bushel; new, $5 per barrel.

Lettuce—Per head, 5@10c.

Radishes—Per bunch, 2½@5c.

Strawberries—Per quart, 10c.

Peas—Per peck, 25c; per quart, 5c.

Tomatoes—Per dozen, 50c.

Onions—Per bunch, 5c; seven bunches for 25c.

Spinnage—Per bushel, 60c; per peck, 20c.

Bananas—Per bunch, 75c@$1.50.

Lemons—Per box, 350 to 360 in a box, $2.75@3.50.

Peanuts—Per pound, 2*@4c, according to grade.

Pineapples—Each, 12@25c.

Oranges—Messina, per box, $2.50@4.00; California, per box, $3.50@4.50.

Apples—Per barrel, $3.50@4.50, according to grade.

Hay—No. 1, straight timothy, $16, No. 2, mixed, $15.

Bran—Per ton, $17@18.

Ship stuffs—$19@20.

Cotton seed meal, $21@22.

Private wire of John A. Duncan, No. 307 Wilmington street, Raleigh, N. C.

New York, May 22.—Cotton—A year ago on the 11th of May spot cotton in New York was selling at 8¼c, and the average price of August contracts was 8.06. The stock of cotton at the consolidated ports was 414,500 bales, and the total visible supply was 2,934,342 bales, of which 2,447,142 bales were of American cotton. On the date named the Government issued its monthly bureau report, which indicated an increase in the probable acreage to be devoted to cotton as compared with the previous year of 14.8 per cent. Today the price of middling uplands in New York is 7¾c; August futures are selling at an average of 7.24; the stock of cotton at the ports show a decrease of about 5,000 bales, and the visible supply of cotton is over 115,000 bales less than a year ago. The American visible supply is about 20,000 bales less. Last year the cotton crop had an excellent start, and the season was almost an ideal one up to the time picking commenced. This year, except in Texas, the crop is admittedly from one to two weeks late, and has yet the most critical period of its growth through which to pass. The dangers of drought and the consequent rusting and shedding of bolls are before it. Expressed differently, with an indicated increase in acreage over last year of only 5.4 per cent, and every other factor making strongly for higher prices, quotations for the August options are 82 points lower than a year ago, and the price of spot cotton with over 115,000 bales less in the world's visible supply, and 5,000 bales less in the American port stocks is ½c per pound lower. The remarkable thing about the decrease in the port stocks is, that it should take place at this time of the year. It is not generally looked for until at least two months later in the season.

These comparisons naturally suggest the question, "Are present prices justified?" and to this we think the only answer is that they are not. In the light of that which we call the statistical position present low prices are certainly not justified. But the cotton plant is one whose powers of recuperation are sometimes almost wonderful, and if, instead of a drought during the summer, we get a good season, the present backwardness may be made up; but with a cotton season two or three weeks later at the end than is usual, the world will have to deal with a smaller stock of actual cotton in August and September next than for years. This fear has already given rise to considerable nervousness in selling the old crop months short, and rumors of a possible corner in cotton this summer, in which, however, we place no credence, are current. Two things are necessary, and we think only two, to give us materially higher prices for cotton. One is a settlement of the tariff measure at present before Congress the delay in concluding which is prostrating business in all directions. The second will, we believe, be promptly found, when merchants and manufacturers can determine upon which basis to sell goods, namely energetic leadership on the bull side.

So far as crop prospects are concerned our representative who has just returned from an extensive trip throughout the cotton belt east of the Mississippi states that the outlook is far from encouraging.

PRICE, McCORMICK & CO.

Chicago, May 22.—Wheat—There were really no new developments in the grain situation during the past week to create the weak and lower market which prevailed. No doubt the dearth of business was very largely responsible, but trade, in a general sense, has been dull for weeks if not months. There are neither long nor short lines of moment in existence—no chance for gunning expeditions. The aggressive bear and the aggressive bull are both misses from the market. Trade has drifted into scalping and that is all there is of it. There is a very small supply of wheat everywhere, but as long as business continues dull there is enough for all immediate purposes, so the admitted shortage really cuts no figure in the market now. Whether it ever will or not remains to be seen. The bull has tired playing short supplies, while the bear is simply taking daily chances on the market. Both content themselves with moderate scalping. Of orders there were not enough to talk about. Those that do come are generally from big scalpers at other market centres, from hedgers, changers and the like. The condition is abnormal, decidedly so, with no immediate prospect of a change to the normal.

Ideal weather for the growing crops and a scarcity of both speculative and shippers' orders were the principal factors contributing towards lower prices. It looks a little strange that seasonable weather should be construed as bear argument on wheat prices, yet the fact that climatic conditions were generally excellent everywhere made a good many feel bearish. A message was received saying that the Manitoba acreage of wheat was 20 per cent. greater. It stopped there. It did not say whether it was 20 per cent. above a normal, or above a big or little crop year. At any rate the wheat crop of Manitoba is not a very important matter to the world. She produces anywhere from 12,000,000 to 25,000,000 bushels annually. A 20 per cent. increase on a 25,000,000 bushel crop would be only 5,000,000 bushels. Yet this insignificant item developed into quite a bear factor. The official weather map showed no rain in California, though the press dispatches noted some precipitation around Los Angeles on Monday afternoon. From Kansas and Missouri came reports of the appearance of the Hessian fly.

Bradstreet's was disappointing, because it showed only a net decrease in the world the last week of 1,953,000 bushels—3,053,000 decrease in America east of the Rockies, 1,100,000 bushels decrease in Europe and afloat. Now, this decrease was materially larger than last year, America then losing 2,625,000 bushels, Europe gaining 1,448,000 bushels, leaving the net decrease 1,181,000 bushels. But the figures received Monday warranted the trade in expecting a decrease around 3,000,000 and as it fell 1,000,000 under the estimate it was construed bearishly when it was really bullish, even though a good many could not help but believe it was about 1,000,000 bushels short of the real facts. Thus the English visible and European stocks decreased more than the amount on passage increased, yet Bradstreet's showed an increase in the old world above the amount gained on passage.

KENNETT, HARRIS & CO.

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1897.

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It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper.

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THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

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Beginning January 1, 1897, the Weekly Courier-Journal was changed to the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal. Publication days are Wednesday and Saturday. The Wednesday paper will be devoted to news and political topics. The Saturday issue will be devoted to stories, miscellany, pictures, poetry, etc.—a perfect family paper.

Each issue will be six pages, or twelve pages a week—an increase of two pages a week, 104 pages or 832 columns a year.

The politics of the paper will not be changed, and the battle for pure Democracy and true Democratic principles will be continued successfully in the future as in the past. In spite of the expenses involved in the improvements noted, the price of the Twice-a-week Courier Journal will remain the same, $1 a year. A feature during the coming year will be the editorials of Mr. Henry Watterson, on political and other topics of the day.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year	$6 00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year	8 00
Sunday alone, 1 year	2 00

Courier-Journal

AND THE

RALEIGH WEEKLY TRIBUNE

BOTH ONE YEAR FOR ONLY

$1.25

We have made a special clubbing arrangement with the Twice-a-week Courier-Journal, and will send that paper and ours for the price named to all our subscribers who will renew and pay in advance, or to all new subscribers who will pay in advance. Sample copies of Courier-Journal sent free on application.

All subscriptions under this offer must be sent to

THE TRIBUNE,
Raleigh, N. C.

TWO EYES. | TWO EYES. | TWO EYES.

TWO EYES.

A DIFFERENT REFRACTION in the two eyes of the same person is quite commom. One eye may be correct and the other long-sighted or far-sighted, or they may have different degrees of same defect or one eye may be far-sighted and the other near-sighted. No charge fortesting eyes.

H. MAHLER'S SONS,
Jewelers and Opticians,
RALEIGH, N. C.

TWO EYES. | TWO EYES. | TWO EYES.

HAVEN'T YOU

Something that needs nickle plating, if so, send to us and we will give you a first-class job at reasonable rate. Send us your Bicycle when it needs repairing. We have a first class workman in this department. We rent first-class wheels, and sell the prettiest and best wheel you have seen, The owler. Call to see them.

OAK CITY STEAM LAUNDRY,
216 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C. PAGE & MARSHALL, Proprietors.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILROAD.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 4, 1897.

North Bound.

	No. 2, Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8.00 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:10 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:27 a m
Lv. Fayetteville	11:21 a m
*Lv. Sanford	1:00 p m
Lv. Climax	2:55 p m
Ar. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:35 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	4:23 p m
Lv. Walnut Cove	4:55 p m
Lv. Rural Hall	5:26 p m
Ar. Mt. Airy	6:50 p m

South Bound.

	No. 1, Daily.
Lv. Mt. Airy	8:40 a m
Lv. Rural Hall	10:04 a m
Lv. Walnut Cove	10:32 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Greensboro	11:55 a m
Lv. Greensboro	12:15 p m
Lv. Climax	12:43 p m
*Lv. Sanford	2:40 p m
Ar. Fayetteville Junction	3:55 p m
Ar. Fayetteville	3:58 p m
Lv. Fayetteville	4:22 p m
Ar. Wilmington	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 4, Daily.
Lv. Bennettsville	8:10 a m
Ar. Maxton	9:23 a m
Lv. Maxton	9:33 a m
Lv. Red Springs	10:04 a m
Lv. Hope Mills	10:52 a m
Ar. Fayetteville	11:16 a m

South Bound.

	No. 3, Daily.
Lv. Fayetteville	4:25 p m
Lv. Hope Mills	4:46 p m
Lv. Red Springs	5:35 p m
Ar. Maxton	6:10 p m
Lv. Maxton	6:18 p m
Ar. Bennettsville	7:30 p m

North Bound.

	No. 16, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Ramseur	6:45 a m
Lv. Climax	8:35 a m
Ar. Greensboro	9:20 a m
Lv. Greensboro	9:35 a m
Lv. Stokesdale	11:07 a m
Ar. Madison	11:55 a m

South Bound.

	No. 15, Mixed. Daily, ex. Sun.
Lv. Madison	12:30 p m
Lv. Stokesdale	1:28 p m
Ar. Greensboro	2:40 p m
Lv. Greensboro	3:25 p m
Lv. Climax	4:20 p m
Ar. Ramseur	6:05 p m

*Meals.

North Bound Connections.

At Fayetteville, with Atlantic Coast Line for all points north and east; at Sanford, with the Seaboard Air-Line; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company; at Walnut Cove, with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

South Bound Connections.

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points north and west; at Greensboro, with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points north and east; at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points south; at Maxton, with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

J. W. FRY, Gen. Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail, - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE RALEIGH:

"NORFOLK & CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—Solid vestibuled train with sleeper from Norfolk, Va., to Nashville, Tenn., via Salisbury, Morganton, Asheville, Hot Springs and Knoxville.

Connects at Durham for Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville, except Sunday. At Greensboro with Washington and Southwestern Vestibuled (limited) train for all points north, and with main line train No. 12 for Danville, Richmond and intermediate stations; also has connection for Winston-Salem, and with main line train No. 35, "United States Fast Mail," for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta and all points South; also Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida. Sleeping car for Atlanta, Jacksonville, and at Charlotte with sleeping car for Augusta.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—Solid train, consisting of Pullman sleeping cars and coaches from Nashville to Norfolk, arriving at Norfolk at 5:20 p. m., in time to connect with the Old Dominion, Merchants & Miners', Norfolk & Washington, and Baltimore, Chesapeake & Richmond Steamship Companies for all points north and east.

Connects at Selma for Fayetteville and intermediate stations on the Wilson & Fayetteville Short Cut daily; daily except Sunday for Newbern and Morehead City; daily for Goldsboro and Wilmington and intermediate stations on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—Connects at Durham for Oxford, Keysville, Richmond; at Greensboro for Washington and all points north.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—For Goldsboro and intermediate stations.

LOCAL.

2:00 a. m. daily—Connects at Greensboro for all points north and south and Winston-Salem and points on the Northwestern North Carolina Railroad; at Salisbury for all points in Western North Carolina, Knoxville, Tenn., Cincinnati and western points; at Charlotte for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens, Atlanta and all points south. Sleeping car Raleigh to Greensboro.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RALEIGH.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

3:40 p. m. daily—From Atlanta, Charlotte, Greensboro and all points south.

LOCAL.

7:10 a. m. daily—From Greensboro and all points north and south. Sleeping car from Greensboro to Raleigh.

"NORFOLK AND CHATTANOOGA LIMITED."

3:40 p. m. daily—From all points east, Norfolk, Tarboro, Wilson and water lines.

From Golsboro, Wilmington, Fayetteville and all points in Eastern Carolina.

"CHATTANOOGA AND NORFOLK LIMITED."

11:45 a. m. daily—From New York, Washington, Lynchburg, Danville and Greensboro, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Hot Springs and Asheville.

LOCAL.

9:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday—From Goldsboro and all points east.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

8:53 a. m. daily—From Goldsboro.

For tickets, routes and rates, or other information, call on or write to

THAD. C. STURGIS,
Ticket Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
J. M. CULP,
Traffic Manager.

W. H. GREEN, Gen'l Supt. W. A. TURK, G. P. A.

FOR

Commercial Printing
County Supplies,
Blank Books

WRITE

CAPITAL PRINTING CO.
RALEIGH

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1897.

Weather Report.

Forecast for Raleigh and vicinity: Sunday, fair, becoming warmer.

Local Data for Raleigh Yesterday.

Mean temperature for the day, 64; normal, 70; departure 6

Total rainfall for the day, 0; normal, .20; departure, .20.

Deficiency of temperature since May 1st, 24 degrees.

Excess of temperature since January 1st, 116 degrees.

Deficiency of rainfall since May 1st, 2.28 inches.

Deficiency of rainfall since January 1, 1.23 inches.

Weather Conditions.

The storm has moved off the North Atlantic coast and the depression from the Northwest has moved to Iowa and Minnesota. A little rain occurred at scattered Eastern and Southern stations, but the weather this morning is clear throughout the East, with northerly winds and lower temperature. Under the influence of the low barometer in the northwest the winds have shifted to southerly in the Mississippi valley, with partly cloudy to cloudy weather, local showers and higher temperature, from Texas to Minnesota.

C. F. Von HERRMANN,
Section Director.

Local News.

Judge Purnell has arrived and will preside at the Federal Court Monday morning.

Five convicts were received at the penitentiary yesterday from Forsyth, and one from Pamlico.

The will of Nathan G. Burns, of Holly Springs, was probated yesterday. Thomas B. Holt was named as executor. The estate is estimated at $10,000.

Married, at the residence of C. H. Chance, in Raleigh township, on the 21st inst., by J. C. Marcom, J. P., Mr C. L. Grant to Miss Minnie K. York, all of this county.

Rev. Dr. Wayland Ward, the universalist divine, who is in the city, will preach toda y at the Academy of Music instead of Metropolitan Hall Services will begin at 4 and 8 p. m.

In the case of Norman Rogers (white) charged with the larceny of a pistol, after hearing the evidence the Mayor put Rogers under a $50 bond for his appearance at the next term of the court.

State Treasurer Worth says that the program for the Sheriffs' Convention will be issued next week. The convention will be held in August. A gentleman remarked yesterday tha t this would be worth thousands of dollars to the State.

Do not fail to be present at the lawn party in the yard of the Catholic Church Tuesday evening. Electric lights will be placed on the lawn and a band will furnish the music. Tickets entitling you to cream and cake can be had at Bretsch's bakery.

Prof. Frank E. Emery read a very instructive and valuable paper on "Pasteurization of Milk" before the State Dairymen's Association at Asheville last week. The association ordered the paper spread upon the minutes and a vote of thanks given to Professor Emery.

Mayor Russ had a colored fellow from the country, named John Morgan, before him yesterday for being drunk on the street and resisting an officer. He appealed from the Mayor's decision and a Mr. Smith gave a bond of $75 for his appearance at the next term of the court. One witness swore in direct contradiction of the other witnesses. He said John was acting in self-defence when it took four men to arrest him.

Personal.

Mr. George Heck is in the city.

Mr. Fred. Hege has gone to Salem on a visit.

Superintendent Mebane has returned to the city.

Rev. J. E. White has returned from Pittsburg, Pa.

Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. A. W. Hankins, of Richmond, Va., is at the Park.

Mr. Thomas Pence is spending Sunday out of the city.

Mr. Peter Pescud, of New Orleans, is in the city, the guest of his brother, Mr. J. S. Pescud.

Mr. Robert Simpson's drug store, on the corner of Salisbury and Hillsboro streets, has been repainted.

Miss Lena M. Dail, of New Bern, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Roscoe Nunn, at No. 113 South McDowell street.

Prof. F. E. Emery has returned from the meeting of the State Dairymen's Association at Asheville.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Barrett, who has been holding a meeting at the Christian Church, returned to his home yesterday.

Messrs. Gray King, Cary Rogers, Louis Grant, William Joyner, Hubert Martin, Rev. Dr. George Washington Griffin, Charles Palmer and T. B. Griffin, all students of Wake Forest College, spent yesterday in the city.

Miss Gorrell, of Lexington, Va., passed through the city yesterday on her way to the Wake Forest commencement. She will also participate in a social event of much interest at that place.

Governor Russell has been requested by Governor Culberson, of Texas, to appoint two delegates at large and one from each Congressional district to attend the convention of cotton growers, which meets in that State this summer.

Mr. Needham Price Mangum, of Wake Forest, is in the city. He is familiarly known in his section as the "King of the Harrikanites." He is paying marked attention to a charming young widow. The lady's neighbors fear that Raleigh will lose her when Mr. Mangum returns.

Has She Skipped?

Mary Hess and her husband have gone to Philadelphia. She was the woman who set fire to her house a short time since because her husband wanted to move while her hens were setting. She was sent to the work house and also bound over to the July term of the court. They left for Philadelphia on the S. A. L. freight train Friday night.

Lawn Party.

The Library Association of the Catholic church will give a public lawn party on the lawn in front of their parochial residence Tuesday, May 25. For the benefit of the children refreshments will be served in the afternoon from 6 to 8 o'clock, while the party proper will be from 8 p. m. to 11 p. m. The grounds will be tastefully decorated and lighted by numerous Japanese lanterns, while a string band will be present to furnish music for the occasion.

EXERCISES AT WAKE FOREST.

FORTY-TWO YOUNG MEN WILL TAKE DIPLOMAS.

A Raleigh Boy Wins the Salutatory—Justice Clark Will be the Speaker for Monday Night.

Tomorrow is the first day of Wake Forest commencement. Monday afternoon Wake Forest and Trinity Colleges will cross bats, and in the evening Justice Walter Clark, of the Supreme Court, will deliver an address before the law department. Tuesday evening Rev. L. G. Broughton, of Roanoke, Va., will deliver the alumni address. Hon Matthew Ransom is the commencement orator, and his speech will be made Wednesday morning. Rev. Dr. McConnell will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the evening. Thursday morning the graduating exercises will take place. Mr. Gray R. King, of Franklin county, will be the valedictorian of the class. The class numbers forty-two, the largest in the history of the college. All of the class are Baptists except one—Mr. King—who is a Methodist, and he has carried off the highest honors. He is considered the most popular boy at college. Mr. Robert N. Simms, of Raleigh, will deliver the salutatory. He is the son of Rev. Dr. A. M. Simms, and his success is gratifying to his many friends in this city.

No doubt a large number from Raleigh will attend the commencement.

APPROVES THE SCHOOL LAW.

Sentiment of the Colored People for Committeemen.

Superintendent Mebane has received a letter from an intelligent colored man of Edgecombe county, who is deeply interested in public schools and keenly alive to their interest, replying in a spirited manner to an attack on the new school law by a colored man of Sampson county, which appeared in the "Raleigh News Letter" in the Wilmington Messenger recently. He says among other things: "I write you not as a prominent negro; nor do I write as a leader, for I am only one of the followers, but I do know what public sentiment is as regards our present school laws. Nine-tenths of the colored men and women who teach are in favor of boards of education, and intelligent men irrespective of race as committeemen. The negro teachers of the district schools had more to do with the present school law than any law ever enacted before in the State. The real leaders along educational lines will labor to make your administration successful by doing what they can on the first Monday in June and July in securing the most capable men and then going about to aid the officers in bringing our schools up to a higher standard."

Dedicatory Services.

Dedicatory services of Mary E. Read chapel in the North Carolina Soldiers' Home this Sabbath, beginning at 3:45 p. m.

Voluntary by choir.
Prayer by Rev. L. P. Branson, D.D.
Music and singing.
Scripture reading followed by a talk on "A House of Prayer," by Dr. M. M. Marshall, D.D.
Music and singin.
A talk on "The Glory of the Gospel for the Old," by Rev. W. C. Norman, D.D.
Music and singing.
A talk on "The Soldiers' Home Chapel and Some Recollections of Religion in the Army," and dedicatory prayer by Rev. A. M. Simms, D.D.
Song with doxology.
Benediction.

Commencement Exercises, Chapel Hill, N. C.

For the above occasion the Southern Railway will place on sale reduced rate round-trip tickets from all points within the State of North Carolina as well as from Norfolk and Danville, Va., to Chapel Hill and return, tickets on sale May 25th to June 3rd, inclusive, with final limit June 7th, continuous passage in both directions.

Rates from principal points are as follows:

Charlotte	$5.25
Newton	5.40
Gastonia	5.98
Rural Hall	3.75
Hickory	5.75
Marion	6.85
Durham	.75
Portsmouth	7.85
Raleigh	1.80
Henderson	2.60
Danville	3.75
Norfolk	7.85
Greensboro	2.90
Winston-Salem	3.30

The Cast of "Captain Dick."

The big production of Bertram & Willard's military play, "Captain Dick," at the Metropolitan Hall Friday and Saturday nights, May 28 and 29, for the benefit of the Waif-Saving Circle, will, without a doubt, be one of the most pretentious local entertainments ever given in Raleigh. The production will embrace a splendid cast of our best local talent, the military company (the Governor's Guard), under command of Capt. A. J. Crawford, a number of high-class up-to-date musical specialties, and an abundance of magnificent special scenery. The play will be given under the personal direction of the authors, with the following cast:

Captain Dick, Mr. H. A. Wilkinson; Lieutenant Bob Smalley, Mr. Basssett Willard; Colonel Stafford (U. S. A.), Mr. Luther A. Myers; Mr. Merritt, Mr. H. W. Ayer; Baron Le Martine (army contractor), Mr. Eugene Bertram, Hans Gugleheimer (army contractor), Mr. Dalon Stronach; O'Flynn, Dr. Geo. Renn; Leon Vespucci (a prisoner of war), Mr. Frank Allen; Pete, Mr. S. Faison; General Mexia (Mexico), Mr. A. C. Mitchell; Dan Wheeler (U. S. Army), Mr. C. C. Bunch; Bill Nulty (U. S. Army), Mr. E. Smith; Corporal (Mexican Army), Capt. A. J. Crawford; Sergeant (Mexican Army), Lieut. W. R. Beavers; Kate Moreland, Miss Ethel Stronach; Beatrice, Miss Fannie Cameron; Angie (a streak of American sunshine), Miss Edith Butler; Samantha Gugleheimer, Miss Louise Ahler; Aunt Hannah, Mrs. Tom Simpson. And the military company, the Governor's Guard.

Admission, 35 cents; gallery, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. Plan opens at W. H. King's drug-store Thursday morning, May 27.

Yarboro House Arrivals.

Car Roanoke vbgkoj vbgk ovogk vb, J. D. Carhart, N. C.; H. W. Miller, City; Peter F. Pescud, New Orleans; W. S. O'B. Robinson, Goldsboro; S. B. Cary, Roanoke, Va; Jno. T. Pullen, city R. Gwathney, Va.; W. H. Hammond, Apex; C. F. Pendleton, Cumnock; Emmet E. Levy, Baltimore; W. T. O'Brien, Durham; S. M. Holton, Durham; J. M. Lewis, Richmond; F. Meyer, Baltimore; W. E. Elam, Atlanta, Ga.; J. McChristy, New York; Jos. D. Briggs, Williamston; Charles L. Harden, Jr., Durham; John W. Harden, city; W. W. Green, city.

BARGAINS FOR MAY 24, 25 AND 26.

MAY 24.

25c. Organdies, 21c.
20c. " 17c.
15c. " 13c.
10c. " 8½c.

MAY 25.

3,000 yards Azure Silk, sold elsewhere at 10c., to be sold that day at 5c.

MAY 26.

All Ladies' Summer Wrappers 88 cents yard.

GROCERIES.

Sugar 5c lb.
Best Hams 12½c.
Pic nic Hams 8½c.
Grits 2c lb.
Rice 4½ and 7c lb.
Oat Flakes 9c package.
Good Corn 9c can.
Baker's Chocolate 19c.
All other groceries equally low. Cash only will buy them.

Woollcott & Son. Woollcott & Son.

Apply the Power

And the engine starts. The more power the more speed. So in business apply the right forces—honest values, honest prices, honest purposes—and there is no limit to the possible pace of such a store. We are far in the lead, but with the throttle of determination thrown wide open, we are driving ahead to a greater business, affording you greater opportunities.

MATCHLESS VALUES---MEN'S SUITS $6.

These $6 suits of ours could carry a higher price easily enough. They point to the progress we have made—they show, the advantage gained by buying here. It's a grade others skip. They mark such suits $10; even then don't show a quarter part of our variety. Our bargains lie in increased worth at no increase of cost. That's the legitimate bargain. All that can be gained by our cash and lucky purchases is yours.

Summer Clothes.

Last week started the lighter weights. Naturally, people were eager to see our line—as leaders. We've no trouble to show more than three other stores. Many exclusive styles—Suits, Coats and Vests and Trousers—some dressy enough for Sunday and others adapted for business, and all at our usual low prices. This is going to be the biggest season for Wash Suits in many a long day, and we are already showing you the latest styles, the latest fabrics, in the largest variety. We know our duty as leaders, and we are true to it.

Straw Hats

Took the place of all others last week. Many a one was exchanged here. Not a bad style in our stock; 50c to $2.50 for the Men's Hats; 25c to $1.50 for Boys' Hats.

Wash Suits for Boys

(Three to nineteen years.)

The largest variety ever shown in this town. We've provided more liberally this season than we have heretofore, because we have bought at prices that will sell them quickly; 50c to $4—Short and Long-Pants Suits

Summmer Underwear and Neckwear on exhibition.

S. & D. BERWANGER,
Leading One Price Clothiers.

TRINITY VICTORIOUS.

Wake Forest Defeated at Durham by a Score of 1 to 11.

Special to The Tribune.

Durham, May 22.—Trinity and Wake Forest played a game of ball here this afternoon. The attendance was very large. It is estimated that seven hundred persons witnessed the game. All the members of the regular Wake Forest team did not go to Durham. The game was an easy victory for Trinity. Wake Forest was defeated by a score of 1 to 11. Chambers, for Trinity, pitched in a most phenomenal manner. The game today was the second of a series of three. The first game was played in Raleigh, and resulted in a victory for Wake Forest by a score of 8 to 5. So both teams have won a game each. The tie will be played at Wake Forest Monday.

Proposals for Wood and Coal.

Sealed proposals for furnishing wood and coal at the yards of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution will be received up to noon, June 14, 1897.

One hundred cords of old-field pine wood, eight feet long, split and quartered, free from knots, straight and not over six months old at time bid is made; must be delivered and placed in suitable condition for inspection and measurement no later than October 1, 1897.

Three hundred and seventy-two tons of bituminous coal, run of the mine; seventy tons of anthracite egg coal, free from slate, 2,000 pounds to the ton.

Bidders are required to state the mines from which their coal is taken, and whether their anthracite is red or white ash. Certificates of weight must accompany each load as delivered in quantities at each department of the institution as directed by the undersigned.

Delivery must not be later than September 10, 1897.

The right to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid is reserved.

W. H. RAND,
Steward for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institution.
Raleigh, May 20th, 1897.

For Rent.

One 7-room dwelling, Halifax street, with water connections; one 6-room dwelling, West street, with water connections; one 4-room dwelling, Jones street, with water connections.

Number of nice offices over the Commercial and Farmers' Bank; one nice office in the Law building. Apply to
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

Investors who desire to invest their money will do well to call and let us show them some bargains in real estate.

WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

We can sell you several houses that will pay you from 15 to 20 per cent.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

See us when you want to buy a house, rent a house or sell your house.
WYNNE, ELLINGTON & CO.

Cut Roses. Carnations, etc. Bouquets, Floral Designs, Palms, Ferns,

FOR OUT-DOOR PLANTING—Roses, Chrysanthemums, Coleus and all kinds of bedding plants. Vines for the veranda. Cabbage, Tomatoes, Egg and other vegetable plants. Evergreen, Magnolias and Shade-Trees.

H. STEINMETZ, Florist.

North Halifax Street, near Peace Institute. 'Phone 113.

MISS EVA PALMER,

Professional nurse, of experience, offers her services to the public.

Obstetrics a Specialty.

Having completed a thorough course at the Maternite Hospital, Baltimore. She has rooms at 315 McDowell street.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Southern General Assembly), meets in Charlotte, May 20th, and will be in session for ten days. It is one of the largest and most representative religious assemblies in the Union. During its sessions the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER will have the most complete reports of its proceedings, and the paper will be sent to any address in the United States for entire session of ten days for 25 cents. Remit by postal note or money order. Address

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER,
Charlotte, N. C.

Proposal for Building.

Sealed proposals for the erection of the Capital Club House in the city of Raleigh will be received until noon of June 1, 1897. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to L. A. Mahler, secretary of the Building Committee. The committee will reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

D. E. EVERITT,
Chairman Building Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Do you want to rent, sell or exchange your property? Do you want employment? Have you lost or found anything? Have you money to loan? If you have, let it be known through the want column of The Daily Tribune, the best advertising medium in the State. One cent a word for each insertion. Special rates by the month or year. Situations wanted half-price.

WANTED—The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., offers to good men good paying positions in the life and accident departments of the company in North Carolina. Apply at once to

Z. P. SMITH, Special Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Job Printing Plant in Raleigh. Enquire at Tribune Office.

LOST—Setting from seal ring, gold inlaid initial "P." Finder rewarded by returning to Park Hotel.

A. B. STRONACH

Easy as an Old Shoe

Is good new shoe logic. No reason under the sun why you shouldn't have foot comfort. You will if you are fitted right. We are selling shoes, not any old shoes, but good shoes and shapely. We will fit you in shoes cheaply, and we'll give you a fit that will look fit all summer.

The Best Fitting, Best Wearing

—LINES OF—

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Oxfords, Sandals and Slippers

At our well known popular prices, which means a saving to you of 25c. to 50c. per pair.

Six New Styles in Ladies' Oxfords in Black and Tan.

Our price, $1.50 to $2.00; worth $2.00 to $2.50.

THIS WEEK.

Bargains in Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries

1,000 pieces black, white and colored Moire, Taffeta and Fancy Ribbons.

Great values in Oriental, Arabian and Russian Laces and pretty Hamburgs.

New Shoe Store!

SPECIAL SALE OF LADIES' OXFORD TIES.

We will place on sale to-morrow, Monday, 24th.

3,000 Pairs Oxford Ties.

At just a small advance above the cost of manufacturing. Every pair manufactured especially for us within the last 60 days.

We bought too many, hence this **TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE** at the beginning of the season.

Don't fail to visit this **GREAT SHOE SALE.** Such bargains are seldom offered in fine up-to-date foot wear.

S. C. POOL,

SAM. B NORRIS, Manager. LEADER OF LOW PRICES.
130 Fayetteville Street

SPECIAL RATES

VIA THE

SEABOARD AIR LINE

Meeting Southeastern Tariff Association, Old Point Comfort, Va.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh, N. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va., and return, on May 15th to 18th inclusive, limited 15 days from date of sale. Rate $6.35 for the round trip.

Meeting North Carolina State Convention Women's Christian Temperance Union.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Henderson, N. C., and return, on June 9th to 11th, inclusive, final limit June 16th. Rate $2 25 for the round trip.

Women's Exposition of the Carolinas, Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 19th and 20th, limited three days from date of sale, for $3.70 round trip.

Meeting Presbyterian Church General Assembly (U. S.), Charlotte, N. C.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to Charlotte, N. C., and return, on May 17th to 21st, inclusive, with final limit to June 10th, 1897. Rate $5.65.

Meeting Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, San Francisco, Cal.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell tickets from Raleigh to San Francisco, Cal., and return on June 22, 23, 29, 30 and July 1, 2, 3, with final limit August 15th, 1897. One first-class fare for the round trip.

Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition, Nashville, Tenn.

On account of the above occasion the Seaboard Air Line will sell round trip tickets every Tuesday and Thursday from Raleigh to Nashville, Tenn., for $14 00; limited ten days from date of sale.

For further information in regard to rates and routes, apply to

H. S. LEARD, S. P. A., Raleigh, N. C.
S. S. BATCHELOR, C. T. A., Raleigh, N. C.
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